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VOL. XXVI NO. 138 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1938 .. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORE OUTRAGES BY SPANISH REBELS

French Ship Bombed And Machinegunned

BRITISH STEAMER ALSO HIT

Non-Intervention Officer And Br. Agent Killed: Planes For Frontier Patrol

MADRID, June 9.

The French steamer "Brisbane" was hit by incendiary bombs and caught fire outside Denia.

OUTRAGES GALORE

A British Non-Intervention officer and a British shipping agent were killed, together with four members of the crew, and ten were wounded when a 'plane dropped four bombs and then machinegunned the steamer.

A French destroyer has left Valencia to render assistance.

British Steamer Bombed

THE BRITISH STEAMER "ISADORA" WAS BOMBED AT CASTELLION LAST NIGHT. NONE WERE INJURED BUT THE ENGINE-ROOM WAS WRECKED.

Frontier Patrol

A Perpignan message says:

Thirty fast fighting 'planes have arrived for the purpose of patrolling the Franco-Spanish Frontier.

But a London message says that it is officially denied that Government is planning a flying patrol on the Spanish Coast for the purpose of protecting British shipping.—Reuter.

"WAR COUNCIL" FORMED IN VALA STATE

Youth Leaguer To De[illegible]rder First: Fight For [illegible]vil Liberty Of People

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, June 9.

Preparation for starting satyagraha in Vala State are completed. Syt. Kashiram Mehta, who is a village worker of the Bhavnagar Youth League, is the first president the satyagraha Committee and he has been authorised to defy the order of the State and address public meetings to vindicate elementary civil liberty. The Bhavnagar Congress workers are with the Vala Satyagraha Committee.

LABOUR PROPAGANDA

Preparations are going on briskly for the labour conference which will be presided over by Syt. Nanda. Meetings are being held in different labour localities. Delegates for the Conference are being enrolled in large numbers in mills, factories, and workshops.

MATRICULATION RESULTS

In many of the Gujarat matriculation centres, Bhavnagar this time stands first. The percentage of successful candidates for Bhavnagar centre is 54. Majiraj Girls' school result is 64 per cent.

The number of indigenous schools in the city of Bhavnagar is nearly eight. The localities in which these schools are situated are unhealthy. The school rooms are generally dark and stuffy. The Education Department has no control over these schools as they are private institutions. A thorough inquiry into their working and other conditions is called for.

RESCUERS REACH WRECKED 'PLANE

CAPE TOWN, June 9.

Rescuers reached the wrecked 'plane carrying the boxers. The police of Pretoria state that six bodies have been found. They will be carried by natives until the rescuers' lorry is reached, whereafter they will be flown to Pretoria.—Reuter's Special

Peace Talks Break Down

Cawnpore Employers Refuse To Negotiate: Reply To Labour Officer

CAWNPORE, June 9.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike in Cooper Allen Factory which started last week through the Government Labour Officer, have fallen through.

The Employers Association replying to the Labour Officer, who had enclosed with his letter a list of demands formulated by the Committee on behalf of workmen of Cooper Allen Factory, says that "this matter has now been considered by the Association and as the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee were specifically stated by that Committee to apply to workmen employed in certain textile mills only, the Association cannot agree that they should form the subject of negotiation with workmen employed in other industrial concerns. Furthermore as the men employed by the Cooper Allen went on strike without notice and without putting forward any alleged grievances, the Association is not prepared to enter into negotiations until the workmen returned to work.—A.P.

BOMB EXPLODES IN LYALLPUR

Three Injured But No Political Significance Attached To Incident

LYALLPUR, June 9.

Three persons were injured two of them seriously as the result of the explosion of what is believed to be a bomb in Doughlas Street at about 9-45 p. m.

The S. P. and D. S. P. rushed to the spot immediately after the explosion. It is stated that a live bomb was also found at the scene of the occurrence.

The injured have been removed to hospital. No political significance is attached to the incident. —A. P.

REPEAL INDIA ACT

Assam Demand For Constitution Framed By Constituent Assembly

SHILLONG, June 9.

The coming session of the Assam Legislative Assembly promises to be a lively one. There are many important and contentious measures pending before the House and the session is expected to be lengthy.

Though there is no official announcement, it is expected that the session will commence about the end of August and continue until the third week of September.

REPEAL INDIA ACT

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, leader of the Congress Group, will, it is understood, move the following resolution at the ensuing session:

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam that they do convey to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government its emphatic opinion that the Government of ndia Act, 1935, which has been imposed upon the country against the declared will of the Indian nation, should be repealed and replaced at the earliest possible date by a constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of Adult Franchise."

FOR UNITED ASSAM

Mr. Harendra Narayan Chaudhury, Whip of the Congress Party will move a resolution recommending to the Government of Assam that they do represent to His Majesty's Government under Sec. 290 of the Government of India Act 1935 the urgent need for altering the boundaries of the Province of Assam and Bengal by separation of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills) from Assam and amalgamating them with Bengal in consideration of the linguistic cultural and traditional affinities of the people there with those of Bengal.

The resolutions were tabled in the last Budget Session but could not be moved for want of time:—A. P.

"Let Us Not Waste Our Energies In Accusing Each Other"

Maulana Azad Regrets Jinnah's Utterances: Need For Mutual Understanding And Goodwill

CALCUTTA, June 9.

"At a time when the negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League is in progress and when the Congress has risen to the fullest extent for its ideal of communal unity, it was absolutely inadvisable to make the public platform an arena for futile controversies and show zeal in accusing each other," observes Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Congress Working Committee, in the course of a lengthy statement to the Associated Press.

He adds that at least, responsible leaders of public life should restrain themselves in giving vent to their ideas according to the needs of the time and circumstances. But "it is a pity that excerpts of the speech of Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, which is being published in papers for the last two or three days, totally fall short of the expectation.'"

Referring to Mr. Jinnah's recent utterances in Bombay characterising the Congress as a communal organisation, over the Urdu-Hindi controversy, the Maulana says that Mr. Jinnah's arguments were based totally either on hearsay or some irresponsible newspaper gossips. He assures Mr. Jinnah that whatever the latter might have heard about the Urdu-Hindi problem vis-a-vis the Congress attitude was absolutely wrong, and concluded:

"Let us not waste our energies challenging and accusing each other at this juncture, but let us try our utmost to attain mutual understanding and goodwill."—A.P.

RELEASED FROM HIJLI

Protul Ganguly Who Spent 20 Years In Jails And Detention Camps

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Mr. Protul Chandra Ganguly, regulation three prisoner was released this morning from Hijli detention camp. He arrived in Calcutta in the evening and will proceed to Dacca shortly.

Mr. Ganguly, who was a member of the old provincial council was arrested in 1930 under Regulation III of 1818 while he was presiding over the All Bengal Youth Conference at Rajshahi.

Since 1913, when he was first arrested in connection with the Barisal Conspiracy case, Mr. Ganguly has spent about 20 years in jails and detention camps

With Mr. Ganguly's release, there now remain in Hijli camp 13 Regulation prisoners.—A.P.

Madras Premier Speaks Out

Says Anti-Hindi Agitation Challenges Right Of Liberal Education

MADRAS, June 9.

"I believe the policy and intentions of the Government regarding Hindustani in the schools of our province have been more than once made clear enough, but a communique will be shortly issued clarifying the position, so that the mischief-makers may not succeed in confusing the minds of good men," observed Mr. Rajagopalachariar when interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the anti-Hindi agitation. The Premier added:

"The issue is not whether tamil is going to be ruined, but whether the Government chosen by the people is or is not at liberty to give liberal education to boys of the province.

The question is whether the Ministers of the people should govern or a few disgruntled persons should be allowed to intimidate them."

Let everyone understand

(1) I love the boys of the province and want them to be properly educated;

(2) A working knowledge of the language most widely spoken in India is necessary to complete a liberal education;

(3) The Government is not introducing Hindustani in any elementary schools where Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam or Kanada shall be the only language taught;

(4) The Medium of instruction for all subjects will be only Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kanada and that teachers have orders to give up wasteful use of foreign language as medium of instruction;

(5) The Government are taking vigorous steps to enforce higher Standards of efficiency in the mother tongue among all pupils:

(6) Hindustani is to be taught only from the sixth to the eight school year of a high school pupil;

(7) No pupil will be allowed to substitute a study of Hindustani for that of his own mother tongue;

(8) Hindustani does not affect the promotion of any boy or girl from class to class, though Hindustani classes will be part of regular school curriculum and

(9) Urdu and Nagari are left option to the pupil for script, the language being Hindustani as commonly spoken.—A.P.

Two More Arrested

MADRAS, June 9.

Two middle aged men posted themselves in front of the Premier's residence this morning. They carried no placards nor did they shout slogans. When questioned by the police, they stated they had come to offer "Satyagraha" as a protest against Hindi. Both were arrested.—A. P

STOP PRESS

GRAVE ANXIETY IN LONDON

LONDON, June 9.

Grave anxiety exists in London with regard to the bombing of British ships in Spanish waters.

No reply has yet been received from General Franco to the British protest of last week, although it is understood that his method, justifying the attacks, will probably be an advance plea of military necessity.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S ADVANCE

SARAGOSSA, June 9.

Advancing with increased speed and ease the Nationalists claim that they are now approximately twelve miles from Castellon, which is clearly visible from their positions.

Three miles advance on the Teruel front is also claimed.Reuter.

Princes Chamber

'Much Ado' About Seats On Executive

MAJOR V. MINOR STATES

Reorganisation Committee Threatened With Deadlock

SHARP DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR STATES ON THE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES, REGARDING THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION ON THE EXECUTIVE OF THE CHAMBER, MARKED THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE, WHICH MET AT BIKANER HOUSE ON THURSDAY WITH THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER IN THE CHAIR.

It is understood that according to the report submitted by the Sub-Committee to discuss and recommend the Princes' and Ministers' Committee to be appointed to discuss common matters regarding Federation, a seat each was allotted to representatives of the Major States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Baroda, Gwalior and Kashmir; 14 seats were allotted to 16 States which are "middle" states and seven seats in all for the remaining 88 smaller States.

AGAINST MIDDLE STATES

It appears that the Smaller States' representatives were opposed to the manner in which representation had been given to the "middle" States. The Minor States' representatives had no objection to the major States having a seat each; but they were against the "middle" States taking away as many as 14 seats among 16 States, while only 7 seats were given to the minor States which numbered 88. The total population and income of all the minor States was much more than the total revenue of and population of the 14 States. They urged that the ratio of representation should be two-fifths of the 27 seats should go to the minor States and the remaining three fifths should be distributed among the major and the Second Class States. They had no objection to the Major States having a seat each.

The Second Class States' representatives are stated to have urged that they have got a weightage on the Federal Legislature and similar representation should be given to them on the Executive of the Chamber.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

The other question on which, there seems to have been keen difference of opinion is regarding the formation of a Committee of Ministers to advise the Princes in Federal matters. The Sub-Committee, it appears, has recommended that the Ministers' Committee should be under the control of the Chamber. The representatives of the Major States do not agree to this. They say that once the Ministers' Committee is formed, it should be an independent body to tender advice on Federal questions affecting the States. As regards representation on this Committee, it is urged that the Ministers of Major States should have greater representation on it than the representatives of the "middle" and smaller States. It is urged that the Major States could afford to have suitable men as Ministers which the other States could not afford to have, due to lack of resources.

On both these points, no settlement was possible and there does not seem to be any possibility of the States' representatives coming to any agreement.

REORGANISATION OF PRINCES CHAMBER

BOMBAY, June 9.

The following communique has been issued by the Chancellor of the Princes Chamber:—

"A meeting of the Chamber of Princes' Reorganisation Committee took place to-day at Bikaner House at 11 o'clock under the chairmanship of His Highness of Bikaner. Besideds the Princes present on the first day, His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur attended the afternoon session of the Committee as an observer. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the functions of the Princes' and Ministers' Committee to be appointed, was taken up for discussion. The alternative proposal was also discussed. The Committee is to meet again tomorrow."—A. P.

Claim Against Indian Cricketers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, June 9.

Indian circles are very much disturbed over the report that the proprietor of the Bloomsbury Boarding House where Indian cricketers were residing has complained to the Indian High Commissioner that his bill for over 60 pounds has remained unpaid. Indian cricketers therefore put him to great inconvenience.

I understand the High Commissioner has taken the matter seriously and has made urgent representations to the Maharaja of Rajpipla who is credited with having taken considerable interest in the present tour of Indian Cricketers.

(The Indian cricketers in England at present are the Rajputana team which has been playing in the first class matches against English County Teams.)

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION

MADRAS, June 9.

On his return from the Salem District, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras, in the course of an interview with the Press regarding the working of the prohibition scheme there, said:

"I have returned from Salem thoroughly satisfied with the movement and measures for its enforcement. I am pleased beyond words with the co-operation that I saw between the officials and the non-officials in carrying out measures to this end.

"Anyone can see in the faces of the village folk improvement resulting from prohibition."

Proceeding, the Premier said that he was sad to see the plight of the handloom weavers in the Salem District who are suffering due to Japanese competition.

He appeals to the public to encourage the handloom industry by discarding mill cloth and other destructive competitions.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted suitable match for an educated Aggarwal girl. Apply Box No. 10351 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Nurses and Midwives for the Mofussil are required by the District Local Boards (in the Bombay Presidency) which are writing to the Mofussil Council as per the Government Press Note No. 176 of 11th May, 1938. Applications are, therefore, invited from Registered Nurses and Midwives (B. P. N. A.) for Midiwfery work in the Mofussil on a salary of Rs. 40 ((Rupees forty) plus a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten) per mensem. Please apply with full particulars and copies of recent testimonials to the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, B. D. D. Chawl No. 10, Delisle Road, Bombay No. 11. (8724)

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute has opened a Special Employment Register for its own Students and ex-students. No charges are made for this service. For further particulars apply in writing to the Employment Department of the Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay. (10293)

Wanted a B. Com. or a B. Ag. to work as manager Co-operative Banking Union, Kodinar, on Rs. 60—100 with future prospects according to qualification. Apply to the undersigned stating age, experience (if any) and qualification with copies of certificates before 15th June 1938. Naran Bodavala, President, Co-operative Banking Union, Kodinar, (Kathiawar). (10375)

Wanted Lecturers in (1) Gujarati (2) Marathi (3) Pali (4) Economics each at Rs. 100 p.m. A degree of M.A. or better is a necessary qualification. Apply with copies of certificates re: age, native place, academic qualifications and experience of work not later than 23rd June to the Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (8748)

Wanted Inspectors, Organisers and/or Chief Agents in Karachi and other Divisions of Sind for a leading composite Insurance Company of Northern India. Excellent prospects for really competent men—Manager on tour shortly stopping Karachi—Hyderabad (Sind) Apply Box No. 8735 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RAILWAY-TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Signal and Interlocking material for the period 18-11-38 to 17-11-39. Tender forms Rs. 2|- per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postage stamps and postal orders will not be accepted. Closing date 6-7-38 at 3 P. M. (S. T.) (8707)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted urgently, Broad Gauge Locodrivers B. C. Class overseas. Apply "Daboo" Company, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (10383)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

By a Sugar Expert with 10 years' experience as manager and Chief Technologist in big concerns—First Class M.Sc. in Chemistry—Foreign Training—best references—Apply to Box. 10374 "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10371 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 100|5, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10334)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand Classes (Theory and Speed) Sydenham College of Commerce: New session commences 10th June. Admissions made daily at the College. (8664)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College (Established 1919) Imparts sound instruction in the homoeopathic system of healing in particular and in the auxiliary branches of medical science in general. Full course consists of 4 years. New term begins on 15th June. Matriculates are eligible for admission. Intending applicants are advised to be present at the College Hall at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on Sunday, 12th June when the position created by the recent Bill will be explained to them. Full particulars may be had from the Registrar, Chowna House, Sleater Road, Bombay 7. (10337)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Special Agents at Jalgaon, Dhulia, Nasik and Ahmednagar on very liberal terms including travelling allowance. Local knowledge and influence essential. Gentlemen having good experience and capable of introducing good business will have prospects of becoming District Organisers on fixed salary and allowance upon qualification. Apply with record of work and credentials to Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (8740)

Wanted agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars with charming and latest poses of famous film stars such as: Shantaapte, Durgakhote, Devikarani, Savitadevi, Leeladesai, Sulochana, Madhuri, Gouhar, Kananbala etc. National, historical, and religious designs. English, German and American scenes and beauties. Also a new range of King and Queen coronation calendars. Latest novelty in calendar line. Ask for agency terms and beautiful sample books to:—Oriental Calendar Mfg. Co. (Sec. 99) Box 11422. Calcutta. (10352)

Public Notices

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS—1938-39.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointments of Examiners at the College Examinations to be held during the year 1938-39 and should be sent in to the Secretary in the prescribed form so as to reach him not later than Saturday the 25th June, 1938.

2. Form of application may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

3. CANVASSING, "DIRECT OR INDIRECT," WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT AS EXAMINER.

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.

19, New Marine Lines,
Bombay, 10th June, 1938.

8745.

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS before 10th July, 1938, on prescribed application form (obtainable free from him) accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5 for temporary post (5 years in first instance) of Assistant Superintendent, Central Workshops Division, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, Punjab. Age limits: 35 years. Qualifications: (a) (i) Civil, Mechanical or Structural Engineering degree of a recognised university followed or preceded by 2 years with an approved firm of constructional or general Engineers, or (ii) Pass in A. M. Examination of Institution of Civil and/or Mechanical Engineers or equivalent degree from a recognised university with 5 years' service as covenanted pupil or apprentice to an approved firm of Constructional Engineers; one year of which should have been spent in the Drawing office. (b) 7-10 years practical experience partly in charge of workshop preferably of the General Engineering type and the remainder on outside erection or maintenance works of a Mechanical or Structural nature. (c) Experience in Hydraulic Engineering relating to design and manufacture of sluice gates and other water control appliances. Familiarity with principles of electric power distribution and transmission as applicable to industrial concerns. (d) Training or experience in cost accounting and understanding of principles of modern production methods. Pay: Rs. 475-25-700/30-1,000 with Rs. 150—£.30 as overseas pay and first class passage if of non-Asiatic domicile. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority.

8750.

NOTICE.

As ordered by Government it is hereby notified for public information that a number of items of gold ornaments of exquisite workmanship and some others set with precious stones will be sold in Public Auction in the building attached to the Legislative Council Hall, Broadway, Ernakulam, between 1 and 5 p.m. on the 16th and 17th Mithunam 1113/30th June and 1st July, 1938. Besides the ornaments there are precious stones and gold coins of rare and ancient pattern for sale. Intending bidders can examine the articles between 1 and 4 p.m. on the 14th and 15th Mithunam 1113/28th and 29th June 1938 in the Cochin Kanayannur Treasury building where they have been arranged to be kept. Bidders will have to pay up the cost of the articles bid on the spot and take delivery of the same then and there.

K. ACHUTHA MENON,
Diwan Peishkar, Cochin Government.
Trichur, 1-6-1938.

8718.

4th WEEK
Sagar's
Dynamite
"KISKE SAJAN"?
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

"Prestige Of White Man Fallen"

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER'S ADMISSION

ETTAWAH, June 5.

Speaking at the Luncheon given at Dordrecht in South Africa Mr. Pirow, the Minister for Defence referred to the Indian problem. He stated that for a number of years one has heard of a war coming on in the East. The prestige of whitemen has fallen to a very low level. There is at least one Asiatic power that threatens to tread the white man under the foot the minute it is given a chance.

Proceeding he said that in Africa we had already the Asiatic and the biggest problem in the next fifty years would be, not the native question but the Indian question. It was our biggest problem, not a military problem but a racial and economic one. There had never been a period in the history of South Africa in which its people were called upon so urgently to stand together as to-day He warned his listener that if they allowed political and racial divisions to go too far the danger from the East would find them unprepared and it might have disastrous consequences.

INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

News comes from Durban in South Africa of a movement sponsored by the Indian women, which is afoot there, to form an Indian Womens' association with the primary object of interesting the women in the politics of the country. The Women claim that notwithstanding the fact that they have played an important part in the passive resistance struggle in 1913, started by Mahatma Gandhi, they are not being given a rightful place in the Indian political fabric of South Africa.

Finding it difficult to get on with the work the mixed marriage commission appointed by the union Government to enquire whether mixed marriages are on the increase or are likely to increase and whether they are sufficiently numerous to be seriously detrimental to the welfare of the Union and the future composition of the population in the absence of the witnesses, it has now advertised and interested people to tender evidence before the commission, which is presided over by Mr. C. W. deVilliers, and which is sitting from April.

NEED OF MORE COLLEGES.

Educational needs of the Indian community in British Guiana cannot be satisfied by the one college which is maintained by the Government of that colony for two reasons.

Firstly because it cannot provide for all prospective students and secondly because of its curriculum which does not suit the greater part of the population in as much as no attempt is made to teach their mother tongue and an attempt is made to respect the various cultures prevailing there This has led Mr. Bhaskeranand who is at present touring in the British Guiana to think of starting a "Guiana Oriental College" in Georgetown, which will be run by the newly registered American Aryan League. The proposed college will have regular classes for various examinations. Hindi will be compulsory. An appeal has been issued by Mr. Bhaskaranand, and some money has already been collected.

"I am aware of the difficult task which lies ahead of me. But whatever the difficulties, I am determined to improve the conditions of the Indian community in South Africa so far as it is in my power to do declared Mr. B. Rama Rau, the newly appointed Agent General of the Government of India in reply to the reception accorded to him at Durban by the Natal Indian community when more than 1000 Indians were present.

He was also welcomed by the Natal Indian Congress, which was attended by several thousands of Indians and Europeans, where he spoke with reserve as he did not pass his opinion on many subjects till he is able to acquaint himself thoroughly with the problems. He was somewhat perturbed to find a general feeling of pessimism, if not actually of despair, with regard to the position of the Indians.

He was welcomed at several places by the Indian community.

Travancoreans Entertain Major Panikkar

Patiala Minister Talks On Question Of Responsible Govt. In Indian States

The Travancore Union, Bombay, entertained Major K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister, Patiala State, at an "At-Home" on Wednesday night at Ishwar Nivas, Dadar. Among the prominent members of the Union present were Dr. K. B. Nair of the Veterinary College, Messrs. N. V. Kurup, N. H. Nair and K. G. Nair, Dr. P. G. Pillay, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Nair, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Nair, Mr. Issac Mathai, Dr. P. S. Nair, Dr. Trivikram and Messrs C. Raju, K. S. Pillay, K. M. Nair and P. K. Pillay.

On arrival Major Panikkar was received by Mr. M. G. V. Nair, Secretary of the Union, and was introduced to those present. After greetings, the party was treated to a sumptuous Malabari dinner.

Then followed a regular trial of strength in witticism and Major Panikkar found himself quite at home with his fellow subjects of Travancore. He laid aside his official reserve and rectitude. He freely mixed with those present and joined in the common merry talk. It certainly must have come as a pleasant diversion for him from the dull and drab atmosphere of the Princes Chamber, discussing subjects which often tried one's patience and often put State Ministers in disagreeable and unsavoury moods.

POLITICS ALSO IN TALKS

From mirth the talks gradually veered round Indian and international questions. The problem of responsible government in Indian States, the States representation in the Federal Legislature, the absence or suppression of civil liberties in the States, the un-written obligations of the Princes to the Paramount Power, the communal question—all figured in the talks which were carried on in a jovial mood and with numerous humorous interludes.

Major Panikkar's appreciation of the world situation was interesting and his narration of his experiences of the Middle and Near East countries which he visited recently by air, were informative. "If we had the complacency of the Victorian age we may sit down to prophecy about the future developments. But today when everything seems so uncertain and unsettled, to speculate over the future course of India and international relations is to indulge in a dangerous game." Still speculation is a fascinating game, though "we may not now change this homely meeting into a serious forum of Indian and international politics."

HUMOUR IN MALAYALAM

This was followed by a peep into the humour of Malayalam literature and Major Panikkar dominated the stage probably with a view to assure his friends that his proficiency in the 'native' language and literature has not suffered from his immersion in the sombre realms of Indian State politics.

It was past midnight and none seemed to notice the late hour. Dr. P. G. Pillay thanked Major Panikkar on behalf of the Travancore Union and the party dispersed after a late coffee.

Cheaper To Purchase Silk From Evaders Of Customs Than Importing It Direct

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The sensational alleged fraud committed by a silk merchant on the Bombay Customs resulting in the dismissal of two Senior Appraisers is the chief topic of conversation among the silk merchants of Bombay.

The Head Appraiser, has not been degraded to the post of a subordinate appraiser as reported a few days back but it is understood that a departmental inquiry is still going on.

Enquiries made by a representative of the "Bombay Sentinel" among persons who are in the know of things reveal a scandalous state of affairs in the Customs Department.

Corruption and bribery, it is alleged, are practised to a colossal extent. Honest traders, especially in silk find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. A few of them have stopped importing silk from China and Japan as they find it cheaper to purchase the same stuff locally. Merchants, who manage to tip some of the assessors find themselves in an advantageous position and they are able to undersell the commodity. This state of affairs, has been going on for a long time and unless the Customs authorities keep a strict watch and rigorously check bills of entries and invoices, honest traders will have to wind up their business.

It is also the duty of the Silk Merchants' Association to stop such questionable practices on the part of its members.

It is said that there are ways and ways of cheating the Customs authorities even if all the appraisers are scrupulously honest.

It is said that some invoices are actually prepared in Bombay and it is difficult to detect such cases. If officers of the Customs are disposed to accept bribes, then the situation becomes worse. As it is, there is slackness in the Customs department. Apart from the enormous loss of revenue to the Government, these questionable practices result in demoralisation of trade.

HUNT FOR SOURCE OF TYPHUS

City Health Officer On Measures Taken By Municipality

That instructions for close inspection of water in the City to find out the source of typhoid had already been issued to the staff of the Health Department and that these would be immediately carried out, was the statement made by Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, when called upon to throw light on the spread of typhoid by the members of the Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday.

HUNT FOR SOURCE.

The Health Officer further added that he might be able to trace the source of typhoid in about a week after thorough investigation.

The Health Officer was called when Dr. Collaco pointed out the panic among the public, due to the rapid spread of the disease and suggested taking up prompt action to combat the same by the Municipality. The subject matter of discussion was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner with regard to forwarding for information the analytical and bacteriological reports made by the Municipal Analyst on the Bombay water supplies for the last month.

Dr. Collaco observed that according to the reports, water only in certain places in the City had been examined. But it was not enough as infection could result from contamination in water at hydrous joints, where due to leakage or some other cause, soon after high pressure, a suction might be caused. It was also possible that typhoid germs might spread through vacuum caused soon after water supply in a locality was cut off.

Anyway the source should be discovered as early as possible and that relief should be given to the panic-stricken people. The Corporation could justify itself for whatever amounts it spent in rooting out the disease and that no hesitation should be shown for setting up a Committee.

WATER V. FLIES.

Dr. Mehta, while agreeing with the suggestion that a close inspection of water supply in the City should be made remarked that the disease could also be spread by flies.

Dr. Mhatre observed that he was fully conversant with the situation and thought that it was rather difficult to find out the source of the disease. The possibility of carriers weighed most with him, because after a study of the conditions prevailing in the City he had come to the conclusion that infection might be spread by flies due to Basket Privy system prevailing at Gokhale Road, where typhoid was most rampant.

But that did not mean the question of water inspection should be discussed. As the bacteriological reports were in order, he did not think it necessary to put more chlorine in water.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Referring to preventive measures taken up by the Health Officer, he observed that as many as 1,000 persons had so far been inoculated but the trouble was to make the people to get themselves inoculated twice as it was necessary, or to swallow prophylactic pills. The inoculation cost worked out at annas 8 a person.

While admitting the panic created by the disease, the Health Officer observed that all possible attempts were being made to stamp it out.

A letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking sanction for immediate repairs to the leaks in Tansa Mains near the open channel at Haines Road to avoid chances of contamination was approved by the Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner asking for sanction of a black panther, a pair of Gibbons, a kind of hippopotamus and a pair of tapirs were also approved by the Committee.

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NIRMALA
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
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ROXY TALKIES

GIRL KILLED

Lorry Accident At Parel

Two school going children were knocked down, one killed on the spot and the other removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, with a fractured leg, when a motor lorry struck them at the Junction of Suparibaug Road and Currey Road, on Thursday afternoon.

It appears that Sawak H. Pochkhanwalla was driving the lorry along Suparibaug Road where the children, according to the Police, were running across to pass from one foot-path to the other.

The names of the children are: Kanitbai (7) daugher of a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway office at Parel, and Chanchalabai aged about 10. The former died on the spot.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1.231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9.550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4.905 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.
11-30 Time Signal. Indian Music

p.m.
12-55 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 European Music. 5-30 You Asked for It. 6-10 Film Music. 6-35 Chorus Song. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Marathi Books review by S. M. Warde. 7-45 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Durrani. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 First Test commentary. Relayed from B B C (recorded.) 9-30 News. 9-45 To-night in Bombay by F. R. Moraes. 10-0 Cross Roads sketch by V Ashton and Elliott Fraser. 10-20 Manuel Nunes: Syncopated Pianist. 10-30 Morton Downey. 10-35 Melody Trio.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Recitation from 'Quran'. 7-15 Kallan and Party. 8-0 Naghma-Niaz. By AIR Orchestra. 8-10 Make Your Choice: Classical and Light Music. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II

noon.
12-0 Hamd-o-Sana

p.m.
1-0 Two Famous Sonatas
TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 Humble Offering. 6-20 Idanbai. 6-30 Stringe Quartet. 6-40 seasonal Songs. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Current Events. 8-30 Bed-time Story. 8-40 First Shower. 9-0 A Selection of Naats. News Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Musical Comedy Memories. 10-0 Arabian Nights. 10-50 News. 10-55 First Test Cricket England v. Australia, comments by Howard Marshall from B B C.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres, 9.590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi 1.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4.995 kc/s

p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Vilayet Khan. 7-45 Devotion. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Allah Hu devotional tune. By AIR Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Idanbai. 10-30 Geets and Ghazal. 10-50 News. 10-55 Programme as in Delhi I

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370m., 810 kc/s
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.
12-36 Stars of Variety. Weather. 1-36 Readings from 'Quran'. 1-51 Readings from 'Diwan-i-Hafiz'. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 Children's Corner. Girls and Boys come out to Play. 6-6 When Sun Goes Down. 6-51 News. 7-6 News. Weather Report (Bengali). 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1.500 kc/s

p.m.
5-30 Recitation from 'Quran. 5-40 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-55 Naatiya Khamsa. By G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-5 Ghulam Mahboob. 6-25 Zeenat Begam. 6-45 Hour with villagers. 7-45 Deeds and Events: talk in Hindustani by John Michael. 8-0 Around Ammu Jan. A programme arranged for children Khyber Radio Orchestra: March tunes G. A. Khan Gwaliori: A story in verse. 9-0 Ghulam Mehboob. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Zeenat Begam. 10-0 Ghulam Mehboob. 10-25 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-15 Mere Sajan duet by G. A. Khan Gwaliori and Zeenat Begam. 10-40 Ghazals.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1.086 kc/s

p.m.
6-30 Hirabai. 6-50 Babu Ram of Hoshiarpur. 7-10 Madan Lal of Hoshiarpur. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Short Story. 8-15 Babu Ram. 8-40 Madan Lal. 9-0 Hirabai News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Current Events. America talk by C J Chacko. 10-0 Classical Music. 10-15 Madan Lal. 10-35 Hirabai

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1.022 kc/s.

p.m.
6-30 Tawangar Husain and Party. 6-55 Tarabai of Alamnagar. 7-20 Shamsuddin and Party. 7-45 Hindustani Books review by M. Z. Islam. 8-0 Tawangar Husain and Party. 8-25 Tarabai of Alamnagar. 8-45 Shamsuddin and Party. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Duets. 10-10 Tawangar Husain and Party. 10-25 Tarabai. 10-40 Shamsuddin and Party.

B. B. C. Programme

GSC (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSE 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSF 5.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (fom 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

p.m.
7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Orchestral Music. 7-45 Lawn Tennis. 8-0 Music Hall. 9-0 Detectives in Fiction. 930 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 First Test Match. 10-15 My Best News Story: talk by J. L. Hodson. 10-35 Waltzes. 0-55 First Test Match commentry by Howard Marshall. 10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

Schuschnigg's Fate

Stream Of Abuse Over Radio Set

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

A radio set, through which pours a constant stream of personal abuse, is one of the new forms of cruel and ingenious torture devised by the Nazis for their victim, Dr. Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria till the Hitler coup.

Details of this torture have been revealed by one of Schuschnigg's close associates, an Austrian professional man who has just arrived in London after a lucky escape from Vienna.

World anxiety as to the fate of the former Chancellor has been frequently expressed. The Nazis have issued a series of statements which were intended to be reassuring to world opinion.

Schuschnigg made the last-minute decision to appeal to the Austrian people with a plebiscite after his famous Berchtesgaden interview with Hitler, which was the occasion of the Nazis' march into Austria on March 12. When Hitler reached Vienna, the deposed Chancellor was "confined in his apartments in the Belvedere Castle."

Recently there was an authoritative statement that Schuschnigg was to be moved from Austria and to be held more securely in Nazi territory. Leipzig was mentioned as his destination. The Nazis were quick to deny the statement.

It is learnt that Schuschnigg has been removed already and is in the Leipzig concentration camp. He is there awaiting trial.

There have been persistent rumours that he is dead. These are denied, though his health suffered during his confinement in the Belvedere Castle and must have been undermined by the cruelties to which he has been subjected.

"For the first time," Schuschnigg's friend said "radio torture has been used in his case.

"This began immediately after his arrest. A wireless set was installed in his room and connected with a microphone through which Nazis poured a constant stream of personal abuse and invective in the foulest terms.

"Twice Schuschnigg smashed the receiving sets. Finally one was fixed in the ceiling, out of reach—and the Nazis continued with their cruel but imbecile performance."

UNKNOWN PERSONS CHARGED

PATNA, June 9.

Salvage operations are still continuing for recovering the bags still under the debris of the wrecked Punjab Mail.

It is understood that the railway police have instituted a case under Section 126 of the Railway Act (tampering with the rails with the knowledge of danger to lives) against some unknown persons, which is the usual procedure when accidents of such nature occur. It is further understood that railway officials and police will hold an enquiry into the accident to-day.—A. P.

MOVE TO BAN USE OF ELECTRIC HORNS IN CITY

It is proposed to prohibit the use of electric horns on motor vehicles from the beginning of 1939 within the limits of the Bombay city. The Police Commissioner of Bombay has, therefore, invited objections or suggestions on the proposal within two months.

Traffic To And From Calcutta To Be Delayed

Daiba telegraph notification says:—

Owing to general breakdown on Asansol and Patna lines traffic to and from Calcutta for northern India is subjected to delay since the 8th instant.—A. P.

Scarcity Conditions In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 8.

In connection with what is styled "scarcity conditions" by the authorities that prevailed in several districts of the Nizam's dominions a lengthy communique detailing the various activities carried on by them for alleviating the grievances of the ryots has been issued by the Government. It says, revenue Member, (Mr. R. M. Crofton) toured the affected areas and that in the taluqs of Shapur, Shorapur and Andola in Gulbarga District, he observed distress. As regards Raichur District (the famine zone) the communique says, crops though poor in parts had not been as bad as had not been anticipated.

Aga Khan's Tributes To Nazidom

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In his native India the massive and magnificent Aga Khan (weight 3,200 ozs.) is idolised. His sporting Highness also has his idols, and has now joined the select coterie of statesmen headed by Lord Londonderry who has not hesitated to set down on paper their admiration for the new Germany and Fuehrer Hitler, writes the "News Review".

For military and diplomatic assistance, the multi-millionaire Aga Khan receives from the British Government a monthly pension of £751. Though neither a Nazi nor Fascist he was much impressed by a recent visit to Germany, where he found himself nearer to "Constructive Socialism of a practical kind than I have ever been in my life"

In the Anglo-German Review last week the wealthy Mahommedan further confessed:

"When Herr Hitler invited my wife and myself to tea at Berchtesgaden his Bavarian home, we did not discuss politics in any shape or form. I came away with the firm impression that Herr Hitler is very great man. No one can deny that. Whether Germany is inside or outside the League, she is a pillar of peace. Why? Because peace is an essential of all Hitler's plans for rebuilding the nation".

Nowhere in Nazidom did the Aga Khan see an underfed man. Germany is the only country in the world that has practical Socialism....The whole principle is that in time there will be a classless society. Neither the aristocrats nor the capitalists run the country. While class distinctions have gone, the foolish idea of complete equality has not taken their place. If some people prove themselves more intelligent than others they are rewarded accordingly. But the extent of the reward is limited. Everything is being organised for the greatest happiness of the greatest number".

MAHATMA'S DECISION IN VITHALBHAI'S BEQUEST

In the long standing dispute over the disposal of the sum of Rs. one lakh bequeathed to Mr. Subhas Bose by the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in his will for any work for the nation and preferably for foreign propaganda, a decision has been reached.

The matter was submitted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bose to the arbitration of Gandhiji who has given his decision to the effect, that the whole amount with the accumulated interest be turned over to the Harijan Fund.

BE MISSIONARIES OF HINDI

Despite Opposition It Will Soon Become The National Language

HUBLI, June 7.

"The Hindi missionaries should not mind the anti-Hindi campaign recently started in Madras. Compulsory Hindi will, in the near future, replace English by regional (vernacular) languages and when once the Wardha Educational Scheme is introduced, all the lovers of the mother tongue will bless the Hindi movement also. Despite anti-Hindi agitation, compulsory Hindi will be an accomplished fact before long," declared Sriman Narayan Agrawalla, Secretary of the All-India Hindi Prachar Board, addressing the students of the Karnatak Hindi Teachers' College, Dharwar.

Mr. Sidhanath Pant, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, introducing Mr. Agrawalla, said that the College was completing its first term with success and the training was highly appreciated by educationists and leaders alike.

Mr. Agrawalla then inspected the classes and individual students were also examined.

He also advised the students to spread the national language among the people in their surroundings and become Hindi missionaries.

Later Mr. Agrawalla visited the provincial Hindi Sabha office and acquainted himself with the Hindi movement in Karnatak.—A.P

COASTAL DEFENCE

Military Experts To Inspect Madras

MADRAS, June 8.

Several officers connected with Coastal Defence are expected to arrive in Madras this week-end on a tour of inspection of the local Aerodrome and other strategic points on this part of the Indian coast.

Flying Officer Giles arrived in Madras yesterday by a Royal Air Force 'plane from Bangalore. Squadron Leader Ubee will be reaching the city on the 10th inst. Two or three other officers are expected here soon afterwards.—United Press

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE"

Mrs. H. J. Dyer, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 8th June, 1938 or the date of relief.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb S. K. Dere, Inspector of Poice to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. H. J. Dyer proceeding on leave.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 06
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDN-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Planes cal at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBY (JUHU)—LONDON
Planes cal at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Lates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-0 a.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO
Via Hyderad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Arrivals: Tuday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JHU)—KATHIAWAR
Arrivals: Moday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday at Saturday 11 a.m.
Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Sarday 7-15 a.m.

	(Mon) Sat
*T Flying Ree, Bulsar	9 15 15 50
	(Mon) (Sat)
*The Flying Ree, Surat	9 48 15 10
The Flying Ran, Surat (Except Monda	10 58
The Flying Ran, Surat (Except Saturay)	18 05
Ahmedabad Passger	14 00 22 25
Kathiawar Expre	18 45 8 45
Barod. Passenge	20 33 9 25

*If Monday is bank holiday these trains will run a Tuesday.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Sirup

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is best for:
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2. flavouring rice,
3. spreading on chappatis,
4. making sweetmeats,

and for every other kind of cooking.

Whatever you use it for, this wonder-working H. V. M. Vanaspati will make your meals far more delicious and really nourishing. It will transform the everyday chappati, the most ordinary meal of rice or the plainest of sweatmeats into a tasty, and appetising dish fit for the highest in the land.

Your own dealer sells H. V. M. Vanaspati in 2 lbs., 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. tins. Cook your next meal with it. Remember—ask for H. V. M. Vanaspati."

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Harwood League Football

Deplorable Monsoonish Conditions In Second Division

B. B. & C. I. BEAT 'TIMES OF INDIA' BY 5 GOALS TO 1

Heavy rainfall throughout the day on Thursday made the condition of the G. I. P. Railway ground at Parel, absolutely deplorable and the weather god was still doing the damage, when the game between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the "Times of India" commenced 10 minutes behind time.

The Railway team proved to be too good for their opponents in such monsoonish conditions and easily beat them by 5 goals to 1.

IT IS A PITY

The players, the referee and for that matter the spectators heaved a sigh of relief when the final whistle was blown and by the way, the spectators also, at this ground, have no shelter from rain. It is a pity but I am told that those in charge are soon going to arrange for atleast one suitable stand.

The losers played one short throughout.

With their victory over the pressmen, the B. B. & C. I. come in line with the Blue Rangers in the League table and their meeting on Monday next will decide the leadership in the first half.

The Railwaymen gained the upper hand immediately after the kick-off and attacking continuously had the pressmen's defence in difficulties till Muniswami, their outside-right, drew first blood beating the 'Times' goalkeeper from close quarters. Later, off a rising corner-kick, McHugh, leader of the railway attack, headed nicely but the ball struck the crossbar and returned to play.

The only one occasion when the 'Times of India' entered their opponents' territory and reached very near their goal was late in the first period of play. Shiva, their inside-left, here took a tricky shot and the railway custodian had to throw himself flat on the ground to prevent the ball from crossing the goal-line.

The winners continued to have things their own way and kept the pressmen pinned in their area till half-time was called with 1—goal lead for the Railway.

It was the same tale on resumption and after the loser's goalkeeper had saved from the opposing inside-right D'Souza, the railwaymen notched their second goal through Alexander, their left flankman. This was a poor shot but the ball deflected into the goal off Edward's leg and was no fault of the custodian.

Following this the railway side completely overpowered the pressmen and added two more goals in quick succession, D'Souza and Davies being responsible for one each.

The 'Times of India' obtained their only goal off a penalty-kick awarded for a 'foul' against P. Corr, Shiva converting it to advantage.

A little before the end, Mc Hugh completed his side's tally by netting the fifth goal.

THE RESULT

B. B. & C. I.	5 Goals
'TIMES OF INDIA'	1 Goal

THE TEAMS

B. B. & C. I.: J. Corr; P. Corr and Thompson; Page, Dadoo and Travao; Muniswami, D'Souza McHugh, Davies and Alexander.

"TIMES OF INDIA": Gibson Edwards and Salian; Violet, Miranda and Silveria; Grostate, Mendis, Shiva and Swami.

REFEREE: Sh. Ahmed Din.

To-day's Match

5-30 p.m. at St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, B. E. S. T. v. Telephones.

IRA

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Excellent for daily use on the handkerchief

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TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P. M.

YOU WILL BE WITNESSING A RANJIT SPECTACLE!

An eye filling screen offering worth its weight in gold.

SEE how

THE SON OF EARTH

establishes his Regime without God!

Watch a godless creature in a new fury.

MYTHOLOGY WITH ITS ROARING INCIDENTS—

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Prithvi-Putra

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Starring:—

ALLURING MADHURI—E. BILLIMORIA—MAZHAR—KALYANI and KANTILAL

AT THE

WEST-END TALKIES

You will date TO-MORROW in your programme!

SEGREGATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS DEPLORED

Youths' Parliament Holds Debate

That "Co-education is undesirable" was the subject of a very lively and animating debate held on Saturday the 5th instant, under the auspices of the Youths' Parliament in the Youth Lodge premises, Blawatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay 7, when Prof. Jehangir N. Chubb presided.

Miss Jer Jussawala, the leader of the proposition, personally thought that co-education was not the ideal thing. It made children self-conscious, and instead of giving their attention to lessons, they were bound to give it to their appearances. How could, she asked, a girl concentrate on Geommetry, for instance, when she was thinking all the time that there was someone behind admiring her hair? Or, in the other case, how could a long haired kid get over the idea that there were a whole lot of boys making fun of her pigtail? How could a creature express hereself boldly and freely if she knew that there were wicked boys ready to catch upon any awkward expression she might utter. Therefore, the speaker said that she would have to think ten times before she could decide to speak.

She continued that if all the children were sensible and perfectly natural, co-education would be desirable. But they were not all likely to be. She feared that co-education would do more harm than good; it would increase prudery; the staff of a co-educational school would not be able to cope with the difficulties likely to arise. She said that personality was marred and spontaneity was killed by co-education. She would much rather write out a hundred lines of history than sing a song among twenty-five boys. Vanity and jealousy she attributed to mixed education. Co-education turned out boys into coxcombs and girls into vain little peacocks. That instead of learning Geography the boys spent their time nicknaming their girl friends. She continued that hardly 20 per cent. of the schools in Europe were mixed.

NO SEGREGATION.

Then Mr. Mavji Govindji got up to oppose. To him, he said, it was a great surprise that a young girl of to-day should speak like an old woman of Victorian era against co-education. He would not have, he remarked, opposed the proposition had men been still cannibals. He cited a vernacular proverb "I want my cows with big horns." Boys and girls, he wanted, should grow to full manhood and womanhood not by segregating themselves but by freely and frankly mixing together, of course in the presence of teachers as long as self-restraint and self-control were not understood and practised.

Mr. M. Govindji told that segregation was the relic of the barbaric times, and the earlier it dropped off the better it was for mankind. Co-education, he said, would induce re-adjustment of the attitude of the sexes towards each other and form their character. For the purpose and betterment of humanity, for a very high level of culture and civilization and for avoiding early tragic nervous breakdowns he prayed that the house would oppose the proposition.

Mr. S. L. Sahani, whilst remarking that the opposer was too old to have co-education, emphasised the necessity of different carricula of studies, and maintained separate schools for boys and girls. Miss S. C. Buch, speaking against the proposition, reiterated that co-education was more urgent for India, seeing that the schools led only to the University and not to different vocations as in England. Since women were invading the social and even economic and political monopolies of the Imperialist man on grounds of the equality of the sexes co-education, she urged, was a prime necessity.

PARTNERSHIP IN EDUCATION.

Mr. Divan, who next supported the proposition, was opposed vehemently in a most elegant piece of rhetoric by Mr. Sushil Daru, a young All-India prize debator, condemning orthodoxy as a bugbear to co-education. Mr. Haniff pointed out that the dangers of co-education would vanish by free mixing of the sexes, while Mr. P. R. Rao, defining co-education as partnership in education and preparation for certain lectures, asserted that co-education was the work of the devil, and he would have nothing to do with it. Next Messrs. Joseph and Acharya supported the opposition, the former classing his eyes in his characterstic way and the latter keeping them open, but with striking felicity.

The votes were taken and the proposition was declared lost by a slight majority.

Prof Jehangir M. Chubb, after taking the vote gave a very lucid and instructive address in which he defended co-education and still "desired the undesirable". With a vote of thanks to the chair moved by Mr. P. O. Upadhyaya, the debate terminated.

HARWOOD LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION

How The Teams Are Faring

The following is the positions of the teams in the League table in the second division of the Harwood League Football Tournament:—

Team	P	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	P.
Blue Rangers	5	4	x	1	5	1	8
Y.M.C.A.	5	3	1	2	9	4	7
B. B. & C. I.	4	3	x	1	9	6	6
Transit Section	5	2	2	1	8	5	6
Telephones	4	2	1	1	7	4	5
B. E. S. T.	3	2	x	1	11	2	4
Bombay City Police	5	1	x	4	7	11	2
"Times of India"	4	1	x	3	3	10	2
Islam Gymkhana	4	x	x	4	2	11	0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. A. Smith, on return from leave, is reappointed as Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.

The following gentleman having knowledge of prime-movers and boilers to be a member of the Board of Examiners for determining the fitness of persons who desire to qualify as attendants on boilers, viz:—Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. F. Ellis, R.I.N., Second Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

The following gentleman to be a member of the Panel of Assessors for the purpose of assisting in the hearing of appeals, namely:—Engineer-Commander W. J. Lifton, R.I.N., J.P., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Bombay, vice Engineer-Commander C. R. L. Bergner, R.I.N.

Mr. J. A. G. Agha, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Excise, Belgaum Division, vice Mr. K. K. Desai reverting.

Mr. B. S. Kadam, Crop Botanist to Government, Karjat, is granted leave on half average pay out of India for one year and eight months from 1st August 1938.

The following appointments are made in consequence of the abolition of the post of Assistant Registrar for Land Mortgage Banks and the creation of the post of Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in its place:—

Mr. D. A. Shah, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. N. P. Bhagwat to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, vice Mr. K. G. Prabhu reverting.

Mr. K. G. Prabhu to continue to officiate as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. A. Shah.

With the approval of the Government of Bombay, Mr. D. F. P. Reid, I.P., Commissioner of Police, Aden, is granted, one month's leave on average pay combined with one month's leave on half average pay from 18th May 1938.

Mr. H. J. Dyer, Superintendent of Police Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for two months from 8th June 1938 or date of relief.

Rao Saheb S. K. Dere, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. H. J. Dyer.

Services of Mr. Chotubhai Ranchodji Desai, B.E., Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of Ahmedabad Municipality for employment as Senior Assistant Engineer for five years in the first instance, from 26th May 1938.

Dr. K. P. Mody, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bom.), D.M.R., Honorary Radiologist, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave without honorarium for seven months and 14 days from 23rd April 1938.

Dr. (Mrs.) R. Kohli Hon. Radiologist, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, on her return from leave on 9th June 1938, or other subsequent date, to officiate as Hon. Radiologist, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, in addition to her own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. Mody.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the "Statesman" understands that negotiations are going on between some Indian States and certain Cawnpore millowners for the shifting of the cotton mills from Cawnpore to these States.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. Exam. Result

The list of candidates who have passed the M.Sc. Examination in Geology held in the months of March and April, 1938 is as under:

28. Cheruvari Karunakaran (College of Science, B. H. U. Class 11)
29. Prem Nath Ganjoo (College of Science B. H U. Class 11)

B. Sc. Examination Result

The list of candidates who have passed the B.Sc. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) Examination of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of April 1938, is as under (the figures in brackets indicate the class in which the candidate has passed).

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	
11.	Surendra Rohatgi	(1)
13.	Vijay Ratna Sharma	(1)
3.	Krishan Lal Dong	(1)
6	Mohan Lal	(1)
1.	Bishwa Nath Ghatak	(111)
2.	Hanumant Vithal Palsule	(11)
4.	Madhao Yadao Vyawahare	(11)
5.	Minoo Dorabji Boovariwala	(11)
7	Projan Kumar Rakshit	(11)
8	Rashbihari Dhar Choudhury	(111)
9	Subodh Chandra Chakravarti	(111)
10	Sudhindra Nath Banerjee	(111)
12	Vasant Ramchandra Padhye	(111)
15	P. G. Keshava Pillai	(111)
17	Birendra Nath Singh Diljun	(11)

Orissa Parliamentary Secretary Visits Naupada

MADRAS, June 6.

Mr. Jagannath Mishra, Parliamentary Secretary, Orissa Government, who has come here to gain first-hand knowledge about the methods adopted and steps taken by the Madras Government to develop salt industry in this province, visited the Naupada Circle, an important centre for production of salt.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Mishra said: "In Madras all the factories are running on solar evaporation method. The climatic conditions of South Madras are very favourable for salt manufacture by the solar evaporation method and those conditions are quite different from those prevailing in Orissa and Bengali.

But the climatic conditions of North Madras, i.e., Naupada and Ganjam may approach the conditions of Orissa and Bengal. So, in any opinion the promoters of salt manufacture in Bengal and Orissa should study the Madras process instead of the Burma process where artificial heating is the main process.—United Press.

PASS UNDER REGULATION 7

The following candidate is declared to have passed the B.Sc. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) Examination of 1938 under Regulation 7 of Chapter XXXII of the University Regulations on having obtained at least 35 per cent. marks in the subject noted against his name.

14 Parsram (in pharmacognosy).

ROOSEVELT'S HOLIDAY, A COSTLY AFFAIR

Republicans in Washington are complaining that Mr. Roosevelt's holidays cost too much. His recent voyage to the Bahamas in a cruiser, which was interrupted by an S.O.S. during the week-end, is an example.

His critics have already estimated that in the 1,768 days from March 4, 1933, when he became President, to January 4, 1938, Mr. Roosevelt spent 646 out of Washington.

On holiday, he spent 84 days cruising, 97 fishing and 43 weekending in Chesapeake Bay. On these occasions, according to a Republican estimate, the President received £83,000 worth of service from naval cruiser £33,000 from destroyers and £700 from the use of a naval aeroplane carrier.

Japanese Army Command Is Loosing Its Head?

In an extremely rude note recently Japan protested against the sending of Russian warplanes and pilots to the aid of China. In reply to it, Litvinov refused even to consider the accusations of Tokyo.

In view of the determined tone of the Russian reply and the unfavourable military position of Japan, everybody expected a diplomatic retreat by the Tokyo Foreign Office. Instead, however, a second Japanese note arrived, even sharper than the first.

This move has baffled the diplomatic world. Since the first note, Japan's position has further weakened, while that of Russia has greatly improved. There can only be one explanation: the Japanese Army Command is loosing its head.

PROTECTED from PREMATURE "OLD AGE"

..because he's REVITALIZED

Not so long ago he was 'feeling old' before his time, losing interest in life, becoming irritable at the slightest little thing. Now, he's found the secret of rejuvenation—'PHYLLOSAN'!

A *course* of 'PHYLLOSAN' *revitalizes* by building up the physical and mental forces, restores the vigour and vitality of youth to those who "feel" they are getting past enjoying life to the full, and increases resistance to Disease.

WHAT 'PHYLLOSAN' IS! There are no harmful drugs, no gland nor animal extracts in 'PHYLLOSAN'. It is a basically concentrated natural vegetable extract supplying a revitalizing and rejuvenating substance which is essential to life itself. Scientists describe this basis as "the most wonderful substance in our World."

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RHEUMATIC PAINS GONE IN 2 DAYS

From England there comes a story that will cheer every rheumatic sufferer in the country. Mrs. A. Salt had been in the grip of rheumatism for years. She spent large sums of money vainly in an effort to stop the pain and misery. Then she bought a supply of Fynnon Salt. Now let her own words tell you the result.

"I have been taking your Fynnon Salt. I had pains in my hip and have spent hundreds of pounds at Spas and Doctors and have not received any good. After two days the bad pain stopped and I can walk again."

Why does Fynnon Salt relieve Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc., even when the other remedies fail? The reason is simple. Fynnon Salt is *nature's own remedy*. Fynnon Salt consists of curative mineral salts like those found in the waters at world-famous spas. When you put a dose of Fynnon Salt into water you have the equivalent medicinal value of three glasses of actual spa waters. That is why it is so effective in driving Rheumatism out of the system. Get a bottle to-day from any chemist, store or bazaar. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

KF 605

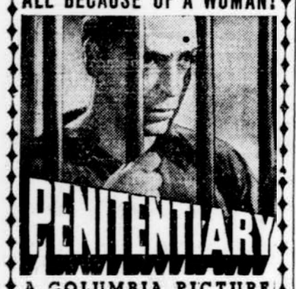
EROS

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY!

THE MOST POIGNANT PRISON DRAMA EVER SCREENED

ALL BECAUSE OF A WOMAN!



with a truly thrilling cast headed by

WALTER CONNOLLY,
JOHN HOWARD,
JEAN PARKER,
ROBERT BARRAT.

This picture is bound to take its place among the most exciting offerings of the season.

PLEASE NOTE:
Reduced Rates for Matinee Shows:
Re. 1/2, 9as, & 6as.

TO-MORROW'S NEWS!
The Greatest Living Novel of the World!
TOLSTOY'S
"RESURRECTION"
In HINDI as
"Duniya Kya Hai?"
The "Royal" Release Starring:

LALITA PAVAR

Will be by Public Demand Revived at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FROM TO-MORROW!
Disappointment Demands Early Arrival.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 13, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 11, 1357
Parsi: Den 8, 1907
Hightide: 10-50; 22-20
Lowtide: 3-55; 16-47
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

Tuesday June 14

"Haj Committee, 5 p.m. at Head Police Office".

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

In view of the special circumstances created by the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Bill, 1938, all students who are now on the rolls of the College as well as those who may wish to join it afresh are requested to be present at the College Hall at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on Sunday, the 12th instant, along with their parents or guardians in order to enable the authorities to explain to them all the facts relating to the future of the students as well as of the College.

IN AID OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

The Union Jack Dramatic Company will stage a Concanim drama "Miss 1938 or To-day" in aid of the King Emperor's anti-Tuberculosis Fund under the patronage of The Catholic Ladies' Committee to-day (Friday) at The Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi at 9-45 p.m. The Mayor of Bombay will be present.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The twelfth annual general body meeting of the South Indian Association, Bombay, will be held at the Association premises, Motee Bldg., Telang Rd., Matunga, (G.I.P.) on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Park Avenue Logger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"My Man Godfrey". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Big Broadcast of 1938". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruva". Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Melody of 1938". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Swarajya Seemever". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Hawaii Calls." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at usual time.
REGAL.—"Sally, Irene and Mary. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Big Town Girl". Daily at usual time

DERBY FILM AT REGAL AND CAPITOL

A special edition showing the complete race of the Derby 1938 has been rushed to India by special aeroplane by Messrs. Twentieth Century-Fox. This racing document will be screened from to-night at the Regal and Capitol. This year the Derby was won quite sensationally by "Bois Roussel" from "Scottish Union" and the former's better fancied stable-companion "Pasch"—the favourite.

All the thrills of the race have been well recorded in the film.

KING EMPEROR'S ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

Further List Of Subscribers

The following is the continuation of the list of donors who have subscribed to King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund:—

THROUGH THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Turner Morrison and Co., Ld., (Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd., Rs. 500; Lionel Edwards Ltd., Rs. 500; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Rs. 500; Volkart Brothers Rs. 500; Richardson and Cruddas and staff Rs. 423; E. Spinner and Co., and staff Rs. 395; The Management and staff of Lever Bros. Ltd., and its Associated Company Messrs. United Traders, Ltd., Rs. 366 as. 6; S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., and staff Rs. 285; Andrew Yule and Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; Western India Match Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; H. J. Foster and Co., Ltd., and staff Rs. 229 as. 4; Shaw Wallace and Co., and staff Rs. 220; Staff of Anchor Line Ltd., Bombay Rs. 216 as. 8; Officers and staff of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay Rs. 166; Crawford Bayley and Co., and staff Rs. 156; Louis Dreyfus and Co., and staff Rs. 150; Officers and staff of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Rs. 147; European staff of the National Bank of India, Ld., Rs. 100; Ford Motor Co., of India, Ltd., Rs. 100; Asbestos Cement Ltd., Rs. 100; Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., Rs. 100.

THROUGH THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd., Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Shivnarain Nemani Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co., and staff Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Amersey Damoder and Co., Rs. 750; Messrs. Mungalal Gondka Rs. 250; Messrs. Anandilal Hemraj and Co., Rs. 250; Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Rs. 250; Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co., Rs. 250; Messrs. Begraj Ramswarup and Co., Rs. 151; Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Rs. 151; Messrs. Pratapray Amritlal and Co., Rs. 151; Messrs. Bhicraj Harlalker Rs. 101; Messrs. Savaldas Madhavdas Rs. 100; Messrs. Anderson Clayton and Co., Rs. 100.

THROUGH THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Rs. 2,500; The Kohinoor Mills Ltd., Rs. 2,000; The Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; The Dawn Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Rs. 250; The Bradbury Mills Ltd., Rs. 250; The Century Spg. Mfg. Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., Rs. 250; The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg., Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 200; The Modern Mills Ltd., Rs. 100.

THROUGH THE LADIES' WORKING COMMITTEE

Net proceeds of a concert held on 24th March 1938 Rs. 2,135; Net proceeds of a Bridge and Mahjong Drive Rs. 1,626 as. 13 ps. 6; Amount collected at the meeting of Women on 28th March 1938 held under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association and the National League of Women Voters Rs. 571 as. 12; Mr. Salebhoy E. Badri Rs. 201; Mr. S. D. Saklatvala Rs. 151; Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Rs. 151; Messrs. Motilal Tejshi and Co., Rs. 151; Messrs. Jehangir Mehrwanji and Co. Rs. 101; Mrs. M. S. Saklatvala Rs. 101; Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinsha and Co., Rs. 101; Messrs. J. Thakorlal and Co., Rs. 101; Mr. Kalidas A. Trivedi Rs. 101; Mr. Keshubhai H. Setalvad Rs. 101; Mr. H. A. Patel Rs. 101; Mr. Sorabji M. Bottlewala Rs. 101; Mr. Homi F. Commissariat Rs. 100.

DONATIONS COLLECTED BY DISTRICTS:

Ahmednagar Rs. 1,060 as. 5; West Khandesh Rs. 669 as. 0 pc. 9; Surat Rs. 584 as. 8; East Khandesh Rs. 352; Thana Rs. 194 as. 9 ps. 6; Kolaba Rs. 115 as. 9 ps. 6; Donations under Rs. 100; 4,156 as. 9 ps. 6

HYDERABAD COTTON CROP

Plan To Eradicate Damage By Boll-worms

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.)
(By Mail).

The cotton crop, which forms the most important commercial crop in the Hyderabad State and the total production of which is estimated to the worth nearly five crores of rupees annually, is peculiarly liable to be damaged by Boll-worms, which are costing the cotton growers more than a crore of rupees every year. The Hyderabad Agricultural Department it is learned have made a thorough study of the life and history and activities of these dangerous insects during the past five years and is now adopting measures to acquaint the cultivators with the result of this comprehensive research, with a view to safeguard them against the damage caused by these pests.

Leaflets in Marathi, containing information about these insects and the measures recommended for their eradication, are it is understood being distributed in large numbers in Maratwada villages. Live and preserved specimens of Boll-worm caterpillars, Pupae, and moths as also samples of damaged buds, bolls, seed cotton and seed are being distributed.

According to a Press Note issued by the authorities, unless cultivators, merchants and the cotton ginners offer their willing support and active co-operation to the officers and the technical experts of the Department of Agriculture in their efforts to adopt comprehensive measures over an extensive area, this pest, which is highly infectious and rapidly spreads over large tracts, is not likely to be brought under control.

OUR NEW COOLING PLANT is now working!

THE REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

UPROARIOUS... STAR-GLORIOUS! It's positively (but positively) top-hit in musicals!
ALICE FAYE and TONY MARTIN
SALLY, IRENE and MARY
AND the leading comedian of radio and screen
FRED ALLEN

ALSO THE DERBY 1938 THE COMPLETE RACE!

Find Of Iron Mine

Reported Discovery In Ratnagiri District By Bombay Youth

BOMBAY, June 9.

An iron mine has been discovered very recently at Redi in the district of Ratnagiri, by Mr. V. M. Mohidekar, a youth of Bombay. The mine contains a very rich ore from which several lakhs of tons of iron are expected to be had.

In view of the proximity of the mine to the Arabian sea, Mr. Mohidekar is very hopeful about its industrial value.—United Press.

CITY BUSINESSMAN'S MARRIAGE

Mr. Ramrao Kabadi Of Brigg Bros. Weds Miss Piroj Sanzgiri

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, was a scene of festivity and brilliance to-day on the occasion of a marriage connecting two well-known families in the Gowd Saraswat community.

The bridegroom Mr. Ramrao Kabadi, son of Mr. Pandurang Govind Kabadi of Messrs. Brigg Brothers, is a well-known and popular businessman in the city. He happens also to be the eldest brother of Messrs. Waman Sunder and Madhu Kabadi, who have achieved distinction in Indian journalism. The bride was Miss Piroj, daughter of Mr. Shankar Moroba Sanzgiri.

About 2,000 guests, representing all communities, were present and remained throughout the ceremony which lasted about two hours. After the marriage rites had been completed the guests were entertained to a sumptuous wedding feast and the afternoon was well advanced when the company finally dispersed.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURES

C. P. Assembly Rules Committee Concludes Deliberations

NAGPUR, June 9.

The Assembly Rules Committee held a three-day sitting at Pachmarhi with Mr. Ghanashyamsing Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly in the Chair.

The Committee concluded its deliberations yesterday.

It is understood that the Committee revised a large number of the rules governing the conduct and proceedings of the legislature in the light of experience obtained in other provinces.

It is expected that the Committee will again meet in Nagpur in July after which the revised rules as modified by the Committee will be submitted for approval to the Assembly during the next session which is likely to be held in August.

Important questions are likely to be discussed at the general meeting of the Nagpur P. C. C. to be held here on the afternoon of June 19.

The General Committee meeting will be preceded by a meeting of the Executive Committee. These questions include disciplinary action against certain Congressmen, local bodies, relations that should subsist between Congress M. L. A.'s and various Congress bodies and a communication from the Mahakoshal P. C. C. on the subject of representation on the Joint Advisory Board constituted to help the Congress Ministry.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is expected to preside over the meeting which will also consider the situation created by the decision of Mr. Awari, a staunch Congressman and member of the P. C. C., to resign from the Congress Municipal Party following differences over the question of Improvement Trust for Nagpur in the Congress Party.—A. P.

CHINA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By JAMES A. MILLS

I am China's unknown soldier. I was born to poverty, suffering, privation. I have survived repeated famines, floods, pestilences. Misery hunger and disease have been my lot. I have not been granted the heritages of happiness and peace as other men. I am China's forgotten man.

I came from an interior province of China, where my parents tilled the good earth until their backs bent and their hands bled, with the unceasing toil. Filial piety and duty kept me at their side until they died.

I was then drafted for the army of my provincial Governor and warlord. Against my will I was forced to fight my own kinsmen in a neighbouring province. I slayed my own blood kindred, blindly, without pity. It was civil war. It turned brother against brother, father against son. Dissension, jealousy, selfishness were abroad in the land, because there was no leader to enlighten and guide us. We fought one another without knowing why.

Then a great man, Chiang Kai-Shek, arose among us, like Abraham Lincoln in America. He said, "Let there be no further strife, let there be peace. We are all sons of the same God, members of the same brotherhood, defenders of a common country. We must unite. We must cast out of our hearts internecine bitterness, poisonous sectionalism, party strife. We must rally under the common banner of freedom of the Father of the Chinese revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen."

UNITED AT LAST

We put down our swords and rifles. We bound up the nation's wounds. We purged our souls of rancour. We returned to our homes, and again tilled the good earth. We were at last at peace. We laboured together for the welfare of the republic. China was at last strong and united under one great leader. Four hundred million sons and daughters of Han were converted from bondsmen into freemen.

Then a powerful flow from a foreign land invaded our country and took away our good earth. The people rose. Our dauntless leader Chiang Kai-Shek then summoned the nation to arms. From every province and every city, town and village, came unending hosts of China's millions determined to expell the invader and to keep China's soil and Independence inviolate.

Soon, as China's unknown soldier, I found myself with million others marching for the peaceful, smiling valleys of the interior into the war-torn and bleeding cities of the coast. I tasted hunger, thirst, exhaustion. Over roads and highways, constantly bombed by airplanes of the enemy, I trudged ceaselessly with my comrades until at last I reached Shanghai.

Here I fought with legions of my brothers-in-arms for the defence of Chapai, twice-martyred citadel of our defence and sacred shrine of the Nation's valour. With little more than our flesh and courage, we threw ourselves against the steel and fury of the enemy.

For nearly one hundred days and nights, our powerful adversaries concentrated a remorseless fire of air-bombs, naval shells and high explosive artillery projectiles upon us. We never flinched. Our valient defence excited the applause and won the admiration of the world. We proved that an army of farm boys, led by youthful officers, could defy the might and majesty of a whole Empire. With thousands of my fellow-soldiers I was wounded. Unlike the unkown soldier in other lands, we had no doctors to bind our wounds, no nurse to comfort us in our pain, no sister of mercy to cool our fevered brow no priest to assuage the anguish of our souls in our last moments, while death confronted us.

It was these terrible conditions of pain, suffering and sorrow, that steeled our souls and seered our hearts and caused us to determine to resist our foes to the death. It was this spirit that enabled our army of farm-boys, coolies, clerks and college students to hold back whole divisions of our foe's seasoned warriors.

HALLOWED SPOT

Thousands of our comrades perished in defending Chapai, but their blood and deathless valour has consecrated the hallowed spot as the Nation's pantheon, and as a permanent shrine to the sacred sacrifice of those who died, that the nation might live.

From Chapai, I marched to Nanking, to assist in the defence of the national capital. Again thousands of my fellow soldiers perished and I was grievously wounded. The doctor says that this time I must die. But I face death calmly and serenely as a man marching to victory, for I know that if I die, the Republic shall live.

My Cenotaph shall not be of cold dead stone in the nation's metropolis, but of living memory, in the hearts of the Chinese people whom I died to save. Above my grave, as above the graves of China's other millions of unknown soldiers, shall rise a new China, resurgent, united, powerful, militant and dedicated to the cause of Liberty, Peace National Salvation and Human Brotherhood.

The veteran journalist Mr. James A. Mills of the Associated Press of America who when he passed through Bombay recently interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu. He has visited India four times, has gone through the Abyssinian campaign and has been in China for a considerable time during the present struggle. He has, since the world war, reported every important conflict.

Unknown, I shall then become the known the most. Nameless, I shall become the greatest name in the land. For my death shall become the foundation upon which the life of the republic is built.

Meanwhile, the Nation and its gallant defenders living and dead shall go marching on and the spirit and sacrifice of China's unknown Soldier shall lead them.

(The above is a Radio broadcast given by Mr. James A. Mills to America from China and was reproduced in the "Hankow-Herald.")

BOMBAY IN MIDST OF MONSOON

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Practically the whole of to-day it was continuously raining.

The rainfall figures for the 24 hours ending on Thursday morning and the total are shown below.

Colaba 1.18 inches; 13.53 inches. Fort 1.4 inches; 12.6 inches. Byculla 1.37 inches; 12.66 inches.

The maximum temperature stood at 85.1 degrees being four degrees below normal and the minimum temperature at 75.5 degrees being four degrees below normal.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The monsoon has now reduced most of the suburban roads to a deplorable condition. In the Bandra area the roads are particularly bad. In the Kantwady Scheme the roads being thickly coated with mud are now in a mess.

Further down the Suburbs the condition of roads is worse than ever and if they are not looked after they promise to cause damage to life and limb.

CHIMBAI COMPLAINT.

With the monsoon the fishing trade of the Suburbs has been completely suspended and boats have been parked ashore This parking of boats is said to cause a lot of inconvenience to residents staying on the foreshore.

A correspondent from Chimbai in the Bandra area writes:—"The parking of boats on Chimbai foreshore is done in such a way as to endanger both life and property. The boats are parked under the very roofs of residental houses abutting on the foreshore and these boats being covered with jovies (Dried cocoanut leaves) there is a grave danger should accidentally a match stick or a burning cigarette butt be thrown out of the window." This, states my correspondent, would not only destroy the boats but the residental houses and the lives of the inmates would also be in danger.

My correspondent, therefore, suggests that these fishermen be ordered to park their boats beyond the Chimbai gavutans as there the houses are far away from the foreshore, and in case of fire there would not be any more damage than the boat.

The Bandra Municipality might move into this matter, for this I understand is a very long standing complaint.

ADDRESS TO BOMBAY ARCHBISHOP.

On Sunday, June 12, the Bombay East Indian Association, a body of over a 100,000, Christians, from Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, are looking forward to the presentation of an address to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

The presentation of the address is to take place in the East Indian Hall, Perry Road, Bandra, at 6 p.m., when it is expected East Indians will muster in thousands. After the presentation of the address the function will wind up with a social.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1938

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL AND HOMOEOPATHY

The Presidency Homoeopathic Conference held at Poona on Sunday last and a number of similar conferences held in various parts of the Presidency during the last few weeks have prominently brought before the public the question of the Bombay Government's attitude towards homoeopathy. This question has very much exercised the minds of numerous homoeopathic practitioners and their more numerous patrons as it has practically become one of life and death to homoeopathy on account of the Bombay Government's Medical Practitioner's Bill, introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March last and referred to a Select Committee. That Bill was primarily meant to give due recognition to the indigenous systems of medicine Ayurvedic and Unani, for which the Statement of Objects and Reasons says there has been an insistent demand from the public. But the Bill goes a great deal beyond giving recognition to these systems and attempts "to protect the public from the activities of uneducated and half educated quacks of all systems." We have already considered how this latter feature of the Bill is likely to affect the indigenous systems of medicine and through them the total medical relief available to the people, particularly the poor people in rural areas. We have also published the valuable representation made to the Government by Dr. L. D. Dhavle, M.D., President, Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association, Bombay, suggesting various alterations in the Bill in the interests of Homoeopathy. The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association has also just published an elaborate pamphlet suggesting, among other things, some urgent alterations in the Bill. We trust Government and the Select Committee will give their most serious and sympathetic considerations to all these and other constructive suggestions placed before them by various sections of the public.

Recognition Of Homoeopathy Essential

For ourselves, we cannot enter into the details of the question today. We shall for the present content ourselves with making a few broad suggestions. The first and foremost suggestion we would make is that the recognition given to Ayurvedic and Unani systems should be extended to Homoeopathy and nearly in the same manner. That is, Government should appoint a separate Board consisting of duly qualified Homoeopaths to lay down conditions to grant recognition to homoeopathic practitioners, schools, colleges and hospitals. We would generally commend the fairly detailed scheme submitted to Government by Dr. Dhavle. This separate recognition of homoeopathy is both just and necessary as homoeopathy is as scientific as any other in the world and yet so inexpensive as to be within the reach of the poorest in the country. The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association reports the Premier of Bihar having said in a speech recently delivered before the Provincial Homoeopathic Conference: "The allopathic system of treatment is too costly for the poor people What they need at the moment is cheap medical treatment which can easily reach every poor home in the country, and, in my opinion, Homoeopathy is the only proper medical system for the purpose." If homoeopathy is not given recognition in the way suggested and if it is only allowed to be practised by registered allopaths, vaids, hakims, and the homoeopaths who were practising on 10th March, as provided by the Bill, it will only mean a lingering death of homoeopathy in the Presidency. And to permit allopaths, vaids and hakims to practise homoeopathy without insisting upon their being systematically trained in homoeopathy is, as Dr. Dhavle pertinently points out, practically to encourage quackery among them in respect homoeopathy.

A Deputation To Government

It is possible that some years will have to pass before all the conditions laid down by Government for the recognition of homoeopathic schools and colleges are fulfilled. But these conditions should not be hard at the very outset. In no case should they be harder than those prescribed for the indigenous systems. The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College offers a four years' course. Government's Board for Homoeopathy may propose improvements therein and may also help the institution financially and otherwise to effect those improvements. But care should be taken that in the attempt meant to end quackery the institution itself, which has been giving systematic instruction in homoeopathy for nearly two decades, does not came to grief. We wish that a deputation consisting of prominent homoeopathic practitioners and leading citizens believing in homoeopathy should meet the Premier and the Minister for Health and press upon them the special claims of homoeopathy.

French Socialist Split

A split has occurred in the French Socialist Party. The "revolutionary Left" delegates attending the French Socialist Congress have formed a new party in reply to the Congress vote approving M Blum's policy. This policy, as the report says, implies support to M. Daladier's Government, approves of non-intervention and declares that peace depends on collective security. The split represents a protest against this policy and quite frankly it is most unfortunate because it occurs at a critically dangerous period in the history of France and Democracy, at a period when both are menaced by Fascism and that perverted creature of Fascism, "Realism," as they have never before been menaced. What is more unfortunate is that the blame cannot be exclusively laid at the door of either party.

M. Blum's resolution is open to serious objections. In so far as it affects the internal situation in France it is prejudicial to the rights and interests of the workers because the social and economic policy of the Daladier Government is more openly reactionary than otherwise. Internationally the Daladier policy, which M. Blum's resolution supports constitutes a submission not to non-Intervention but to the "realism" of Great Britain which unashamedly stands for allowing a free hand to the Fascist Powers to strangle Spanish Democracy against the will of the Spanish population. And this position has been taken when what is needed is a firm stand by France and a demand that Britain shall change her policy. M. Blum, on the other hand, can point to the present international situation and plead the urgency of averting the grave disaster of French, to say nothing of the equally grave urgency of preserving a united front even at a considerable sacrifice. The attitude of the "revolutionary Left" is also open to another serious objection. There is a spirited struggle going on in England against the Labour Party in favour of a united front called the "Peace Alliance" to give battle to Mr. Chamberlain and his realism. This movement has been gaining in strength which, naturally, involved a growing pressure on the British Labour Party. Its possibilities were tremendous. But the split in France is bound materially to strengthen Labour resistance to a United Front, which is a great tragedy. The provocation that the "revolutionary Left" in France have received is undeniable and is even compelling. But have they counted the cost?

Another Railway Accident!

The greatest apprehension will be caused in the public mind by the railway accident which occurred on Tuesday at Madhupur. This is the third accident to occur within the brief space of a year on the E. I. R. line, and though the casualties have fortunately been not so heavy as in the past two accidents, we trust that no time will be lost by the railway authorities in instituting a thorough inquiry into the present disaster. The allegation that the accident was due to some malicious attempt to derail the train seems to be too far fetched. It will be remembered that a similar suggestion which was put forth at the time of the Bhita tragedy was found to be thoroughly unsustainable. Further comments must be necessarily reserved till more details are available. The injured and the relatives of the dead are assured of heartfelt public sympathy and we trust that everything is done for their succour.

INCOME TAX BILL

Some Salient Features

(By R. D. Dalal, B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.)

II

The Act applies to following class of assessees: individual, Hindu Undivided Family, company, firm, and other association of persons. Let us consider each one of these classes of assessees separately from the point of view of the amended provisions of the Income Tax Bill.

Individual, Resident and Non-Resident

An individual assessee may be either a resident or a non-resident. We have already considered how the scope of residents' liability to income tax has been enlarged.

If such an individual be a non-resident, i.e., a person not residing in British India, the basis of his liability is income accruing or arising in British India or deemed under the Act to accrue or arise in British India. The section relating to non-resident has been tightened up by bringing within the taxation net all income arising in a primary sense from British Indian sources so that under the new provisions income from asset or source of income in British India or through or from any money lent at interest and brought into British India in cash or kind will be liable to tax.

Life Insurance

Section 15 gives exemption in the case of life insurance premia any payments to provident funds and limits the exemption in respect of those payments and payments to family pension funds to 1/6 of the total income. In the case of large incomes this is too generous an allowance and, therefore the sub-section as amended limits it to Rs. 6,000.

Hindu Undivided Family

The existing exemption to the members of the Hindu Undivided Family in respect of any sums received as a member of the Hindu Undivided Family is continued. The recommendation of the experts for aggregation of the individual member's income with that of the joint family is not accepted by the Government.

Company

With regard to exemption given to shareholders on sums received as dividend where the profits have been assessed to tax, the provision is deleted from Section 14 and therefore all dividend income is made specifically taxable, but a provision is inserted in Section 18 as sub-section 5, so that a shareholder can claim credit in his personal assessment on his dividend income for tax already paid by the company. Now dividend and interest on securities are placed on the same level so far as income tax is concerned, for tax paid by the company will be regarded as tax paid on behalf of its shareholders.

One Man Companies

The provisions regarding non-distribution of profits by a company under the control of not more than 5 persons has remained almost a dead letter, mainly because under the Act at present the duty of determining whether profits or gains of a company are allowed to accumulate beyond its reasonable needs, existing and contingent, having regard to the maintenance and development of its business, devolves on the Income Tax Officer—a duty which in practice has proved to be very difficult, if not almost impossible. The provision in the bill therefore introduces a simple arithmetical criterion for the determination of the applicability of the section to the circumstances of a company in any year. Where the Income Tax Officer is satisfied that a company, controlled as above, distributes in any year less than 60 per cent of the assessable income of the company for that year within six months of the accounts being laid before the general meeting, he may make an order in writing that the profits of the company be deemed to be distributed for income tax purposes. Thereupon the proportionate share thereof of each shareholder shall be included in his total income. If the reserves of the company due to such past accumulation of profit exceeds the paid up

(Continued on page 10, col. 4)

CAST OFF FEAR

An Appeal To My Muslim Brothers

(By Prof. P. N. Driver)

Dear Friends,

You will surely concede to me the right of addressing you on a problem that is tearing my heart as it is tearing the hearts of all our countrymen today. I take it of course that you all are anxious to see India free so that she may be of use not only to you and your children but to the whole world which is today in the travail of its soul. If you do not care for this my appeal of course will be meaningless to you

Tragic Spectacle

There is no spectacle today so tragic as that of India—where in a country that gave to the world its main religions, the seeds are being sown of a great conflict between two of the world's great religions, by the eternal enemy of all progress—Fear. If the religious minorities of India continue to fear their own countrymen, as is the case today, I see no future for India. If we fail to act unitedly today I see no time when we shall ever be able to do so peacefully, for with every dawn and every dusk the problem is getting more and more complicated. What fate awaits this great but unhappy land I cannot say, but surely much lies in your hands today. One wrong step today, will be enough to set India moving towards the pathway of her destruction.

As a non-Hindu I can visualise the difficulties of this problem in a more unbiased way than is possible for others. If there is any likelihood of a bias it will be surely against the majority community, for I will be failing in my duty if I did not make it explicit here that my own co-religionists have been actuated by fear of the future much in the same way as you, but with much greater reasons if only because of all the great minorities we are, numerically, the smallest.

Main Difficulty

I feel from my study of the problem that the main difficulty in the way of communal unity is the fear that beats in the hearts of some of you. I honestly feel that the Indian National Congress is less to be blamed for its alleged communalism than the Muslim League for the fear that underlies some of its demands. It would have been most unjust if you had branded the Congress as a Hindu organisation. That would have been on the face of it untrue and unjust for which history would never have forgiven you. But I see that there are statesmen among the Mussalmans today who realise that an organisation of the type of the Congress cannot be a communal body. So far so good. But when I read some of your other demands, I feel that there are influences at work in your great community which, if not checked in time by you yourselves, will lead to disaster and disgrace.

No Haggling

The one great service which the Mussalmans of India can render to-day in the task of the making of Indian nationhood is by not increasing their demands day by day. If national freedom is the goal of all of us I do not see why some of us should haggle between two forces—the British and the Congress and decide to go where the price paid is the best from the communal point of view. That is not the path of true patriotism or statesmanship. Surely this was not the spirit underlying Hindu-Muslim unity in 1857. Let it not be said in the future that India lost her old national spirit and with it her soul within less than a hundred years of her last attempt to fight the foreigner. We have often blamed the foreigner, but let us remember that as disunity has been the cause of our degradation, it is unity alone that can resurrect our spiritual and martial qualities of old. If we fail to do this either we shall remain slaves for a very long time or, we shall have to decide the issue after years of strife and ruination

Position Of Islam

There is something very sad about the India of to-day. If on the one side there is the tragedy of Savarkar, on the other hand there is the tragedy of Jinnah. Both great and incorruptible men, both true patriots in the past, they act to-day as if the problem of British rule does not exist at all. What a pity that we give, many of us, the best part of our youth as incense at the altar of the nation only to forget in our old age the cause for which we lived once and were prepared to die! The above is really the true tragedy of the India of to-day and it is likely to develop much more if there are not seasoned patriots among us to stop the rot. A life imprisonment is of less use to us to-day than the sacrifice of the type of Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. I feel that the real cause of the Indian tragedy to-day is, as I have already said, —FEAR. I feel that if individuals are moved primarily by sex, nations or even groups are moved primarily by fear. But I do not see why the great Indian Mussalmans should be afraid of Hindu domination. This is a fear without any foundation. Any historian will feel that Islam is safer today than Hinduism. India is not the only home of Islamic culture and that culture is not so weak as to be likely to be strangled by Hinduism. Thanks to the gigantic labours of Kemal Ataturk and Reza Shah Pehlavi, who thought less of Islam than of their national freedom. Islam is quite strong to-day. And how can a religion or culture live without freedom How can Islamic culture develop even in India so long as you people remain slaves here?

Hinduism's Great Quality

How can a nation be built without faith and tolerance? Some of your recent demands show absence of this. My own desire to see India free so that she can be great is largely actuated by my belief in the tolerance of

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WILL JENKINS EXPLAIN?

Now that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has unequivocally disowned Mr. J. D. Jenkins' "Progressive League" and exposed the libellous and hollow claims made in his notorious circular, we wonder what Mr. Jenkins has to say in his defence. Some of the well-known persons mentioned as being members of his "Advisory Council" are also stated to have disowned him, though we would like each one of them to come out with a public statement confirming or repudiating Mr. Jenkins' circular. In the interests of a healthy public life, the real nature of Mr. Jenkins' "Progressive League" and its supporters must be fully exposed.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN PUNJAB.

Rural indebtedness is as much a distressing feature of econmoic life in the Punjab as in other provinces. The Congress Ministries have already started necessary investigations and necessary relief measures, and a gadual overhaling of the entire rural economy is contemplated in the near future. The Punjab Government, we are glad to note, have emulated their example and instituted an inquiry which will be held in four selected areas as an experimental measure. The idea seems to be to find the particular conditions in a few typical villages as a preliminary to further investigation on a larger scale. We hope the inquiry will not be of a purely academic character and unduly prolonged. It should be followed soon by substantial measures to improve the condition of the ryot.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Even the British Government, notorious for deliberately ignoring facts against the Franco rebels and their patrons and for gratuitously explaining away those that they could not ignore, find it impossible to persist in such an attitude. 56 British ships have been bombed or attacked by submarine and fourteen sailors killed since hostilities started. And eight British ships have been damaged or sunk in ten days, including four at Alicante since Saturday last. This has at last proved too much—only a little too much—for the cynically "realistic" complacency of John Bull. And now, "the opinion in London is," says Reuter, "that it is a deliberate attempt to prevent British ships from entering the Spanish ports." It is a challenge to Great Britain but we know that it will not be taken up as it ought to be or as it would have been taken long ago if any such outrage had been committed by the Republican. The reason for such a cowardly attitude is, of course, no mystery.

NAZIS RUB IT IN

The German Nazi paper "Angriff" has twitted the British Government by drawing a comparison between, says British Official Wireless, "the aerial slaughter of civilians in China and Spain and the operations of the Royal Air Force on the North-West Frontier of India" This highly outrageous comparison has gravely annoyed our Imperial Government. And B.O.W., indignantly denying any "indiscriminate bombing" declares that "the sole aim of bombing is the destruction of the tribesmen's property in selected villages as punishment for proved outrages" and that "the order to bomb is not given until all attempts at a truce have failed and until ample warning has been given to the villagers to leave for places of safety, taking their movable possessions with them." All this is quite impressive and we only hope that the Germans will immediately offer up an abject apology. But while it is impressive, it is still more amusing. It does not occur to the apologists of Frontier bombing that the Nazis may reply that (a) the original fault of the Spaniards and the Chinese is exactly the same as that of the Frontier tribes, namely refusal to submit their freedom, that (b) the Spaniards and the Chinese are also similarly accused, tried and proved guilty by the aggressor, that (c) the sole aim of bombing is punishment of the nation, like the tribesmen that has been "proved guilty" and that (d) "selected" towns are bombed only after attempts at a "truce" with the nation have failed and only after due warning has been previously given that they must submit or be bombed.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR

Under the title "The Emancipation of the Indian Labour," Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who is well-known in this city as a social worker of long standing, has brought together in a small pamphlet the speeches he delivered from the Bombay Broadcasting Station in the first three months of this year. In those informative talks he surveys the problem from the viewpoint of the public, the State and the municipality and of labour itself The anthor is convinced from his personal experience that the amelioration of labour ultimately depends mainly on the efforts and activities of the workers themselves, and the problem is thus as much subjective as objective. This is not to say that the State should not take an active interest in their uplift, though the author suggests that unless the improvement in wages etc. is uniform in all provinces, it is likely to defeat its own ends. The treatment of the subject is comprehensive. If it appears in several places to be more academic than practical, it may have been due to the necessity of giving a popular feature to those broadcasts. This is not to say that Mr. Dwarkadas is himself vague, for he has a very clear perception of the duties the State and especially the employees owe to Labour. The latter would very profitably peruse the second talk. Referring to the schemes of rationalisation and efficiency adumbrated by many of the mill-owners, the author asks them to note that "the needs and welfare of the employees demand full consideration, if efficiency methods have to be conducted successfully. Bad working conditions, inadequate training and inadequate leisure not only make for social ill-health and low culture, but also react on the efficiency of the industry itself." Mr. Dwarkadas is very appreciative of the go-ahead labour policy adopted by the Bombay Congress Cabinet and appeals to the other Provincial Governments to follow it. We heartily recommend this little brochure to all those interested in the welfare of labour, though we cannot help observing that the price of rupee one appears altogether excessive in view of the nature of such a publication.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The Cawnpore correspondent of the "Statesman" understands that negotiations are going on between some Indian States and certain Cawnpore millowners for the shifting of the cotton mills from Cawnpore to these States"

—News Item.

* * *

It is reported from London—and by Reuter too?—that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will attend a reception in his honour by the French International Peace Campaign and that, while in Paris he "will probably broadcast" also.

To be honoured by the International Peace Campaign is bad enough. But to be actually invited to broadcast!

This is intolerable.

* * * *

In fact, the Honourable Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the Radio should immediately represent to the Quai D'Orsay, through Whitehall that permission to Jawaharlal to broadcast his views to the world will be regarded as an "unfriendly" act.

Yes, this must be done.

* * * *

It is reported that Kemal Ataturk has given away all his own properties to the Nation.

Muslim leaders please note.

* * * *

Finding The Thief

—Headline to an article.

It, however, relates to an incident in Africa and is not a description of the technique of the Hon. Maulvi A. K. Fazlal Haq, the arch Thief discoverer.

* * * *

Lord Lothian advises their Highnesses the ruling Princes of India to "study and grasp the evolution of the British crown and apply its lessons to the problems of the States."

The rumour, in this connection is untrue that Their Highnesses called upon their experts to explain Lord Lothian's meaning or that these experts did actually explain its strange and sinister implications.

* * * *

"In the face of unavailing diplomatic protests," ways and means are being feverishly sought for by the British authorities to stop attacks on British ships in Spanish waters.

We are duly and highly amused.

* * * *

The patients suffering from this fever are Lord Halifax, experts of the British Foreign Office and British representatives in Spain.

Well, well, let's pray for their full, and speedy recovery.

* * * *

Eh? Yes. "Many Suggesions," says the bulletin, "are being considered including a suggestion that for each British ship sunk or damaged, *a Spanish belonging to the side found responsible should be seized when it reaches a British port.*"

The italics are ours. But we most indignantly repudiate your interpretation that we thereby want to insinuate that every time a British ship is sunk or damaged a Republican ship will be seized in retallation.

We only mean to sympathise with patients who seem to be suffering from delirium.

* * * *

It is reported that Senor Del Vayo has asked point blank as to what Britain is going to do to stop Franco's aerial brutalities.

The answer, suggests the Junior Colleague, will be in the frankly elusive.

* * * *

But he is rushing to wrong anticipations, we fear.

Threatening articles have suddenly appeared in the Rome press against Mr. Chamberlain's apparently wobbling attitude. The answer of the British Government to Senor Del Vayo should, therefore, be in the violently abusive.

* * * *

There is a rumour in London that Mr. J. H. Thomas (ex-National Minister) is to be entrusted with the task of cleaning and tuning up the British Conservative Party machine.

This rumour may, in fact, be untrue but there is no doubt that Mr. Thomas logically deserves the job.

* * *

"Anything to say?"

"Yes, your worship. I attribute my moral downfall to the war.'

"The last war?"

"No, the next one."

"Discharged."

Bohemia And Spain, Danger Spots To-day

Fast Heading Towards International Crisis

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH FASCIST NATIONS GETS RUDE SHAKING

ROME, June 8.

Chances of a European settlement are lessening in the opinion of the Italian newspapers, which adopt a sharper attitude towards France and Britain.

"The Tribuna" says, "it is clear that we are moving towards an international crisis which may erupt with extreme violence if responsible British circles accept the lying claim of the anti-Fascists that British protests should not be addressed to General Franco but to Germany and Italy."

Mr. Chamberlain's policy of friendship with Italy and Germany is represented as labouring in heavy seas.

"The Stampa" declares that the situation has darkened again, on two fronts (Bohemia and Spain) which threaten the peace of Europe.—Reuter.

Forty Killed And 60 Injured In Rebel Bombing

Damage Done By Air Raid On British Gandia Estimated At £ 60,000: British Plan To Check Attack On Neutral Ships

PERPIGNAN, June 9.

Forty persons were killed and 60 injured in the rebel air raid on Figueras in the Pyrenees yesterday.

The suggestion that the British Government is considering the calling of a new Nyon Conference to discuss plans for air patrol in Spain in an attempt to check the deliberate attacks on neutral shipping and property is receiving widespread attention though no official announcement has yet been made.

AIR RAID ON GANDIA.

The damage to property caused in the rebel air raid yesterday on the British-owned Port Gandia is estimated to be 60,000 sterling.

It is revealed that 72 persons were killed and 230 injured in Tuesday's air raid on Alicante.

BOMBING OF BRITISH DESTROYER.

It is reported from Alicante that the British destroyer "Vanoc" arrived at Alicante harbour and anchored close to the British ship "Thorpe Haven" and English tanker which were set on fire in the recent raids. It is reported that investigations will be made aboard the ships. The destroyer will repatriate the wounded members of the crews, and the bodies of those killed.—Reuter

Press Condemns Bombing Of Non-Combatants:

PARIS, June 9.

The Pope has protested to General Franco regarding the bombing of civilians in Spain according to the "Figaro", which says that the Pope sent the protest on his own initiative and does not desire political motive attributed to him as his reasons were purely humanitarian.—Reuter.

British Plan For Retaliation

LONDON, June 6.

The serious situation arising out of the repeated aerial attacks on British shipping in Spain is closely being studied in London, especially the problem of finding effective means for preventing such attacks in the face of unavailing diplomatic protests. Lord Halifax is consulting experts of the Foreign Office as also British representatives in Spain and many suggestions are being considered, including a suggestion that for each British ship sunk or damaged, a Spanish ship belonging to the side found responsible should be seized when it reaches a British port.

The Cabinet next Wednesday will consider the whole question of bombing of British ships and open towns.—Reuter.

BRITISH DREDGER BOMBED

Outrage At Gandia: Two Warehouses Destroyed

MADRID, June 8.

A British dredger, whose name is not known was bombed and disabled at Gandia. Two warehouses were also destroyed at Gandia, which is a small port, mostly British-owned and used principally for exportation of vegetables and fruit, but lately used by British cruisers and destroyers owing to repeated raids on Valencia.—Reuter.

U. S. Govt. Protest Against Bombing Of Lingnam 'Varsity

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The United States Government has protested to the Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong against bombing of the Lingnam University.—Reuter.

Mischief Checked Promptly

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

It is stated that last night some one threw night-soil in a Mosque near Kotaparcha in Bahadurganj area, where the communal riots had broken first this year in the Allahabad City.

The authorities got timely information and the situation was dealt with promptly without any fuss.

The Police are making investigations into the affair.—United Press.

Hunger-strike Against Municipal Authorities

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

It is reported that Guru Prasad, an apprentice in the Municipal Board of Fyzabad, has started hunger-strike unto death and is lying in the verandah of the Town Hall, on the ground that his grievances against the Municipal authorities are not attended to.—United Press.

Acharya Kripalani

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has proceeded to Muttra and will be back in Allahabad within a few days.—United Press.

IN BURMA HONOURS

RANGOON, June 8.

The birthday honours list includes the following Knighthood is conferred upon U Paw Tun, Home Minister, Burma, John Clague Adviser to Secretary of State for Burma has been made Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.—A.P

Birthday Honours

In King's birthday British Honours List published yesterday under "To Be Companions" the designation of Mr. Charles Beaupre Bell Clee, Indian Civil Service was mentioned as Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar while it should have been Secretary to the Government of Sind Finance Department; and the name of R. N. Bannerjee, Secretary to the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar was omitted in transmission.

COMMANDER OF THE EMPIRE.—Mr. H. A. Sabelli, Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. W. H. Jeanes Secretary of the Australian Board of Cricket Control receives O.B.E.

Police Open Fire On Crowds

Jamaica Labour Unrest Not Eased

KINGSTON, June 8.

Although the wave of strikes and lawlessness is fast subsiding, most employees in the Jamaica Public Service struck work this morning for increased pay.

Two men were wounded by the police firing on a crowd who stoned them at the village Hopewell.

Some looting and burning is reported from other districts. Aeroplanes are still aiding police patrols.—Reuter.

KINGSTON NORMAL

Colonial Office Statement On Strike Situation

LONDON, June 8.

The Colonial Office states:

"The situation in Kingston is normal and there has been material improvement in the position throughout the parishes which were comparatively quiet all day. The Frome Factory is working to-day but the cane cutters are on strike again. The construction work is proceeding.

In Port Nurant area eight arrests were made for intimation. A large cane fire is reported in orange valley, trelawny and a small disturbance in the Parish. Elsewhere all is quiet but full protective measures are being maintained.—B.O.W.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP NUFFIELD

Counsel Tells Thrilling Story In Court

LONDON, June 9.

All elements of a Hollywood thriller film pervaded the statement of Mr. J. H. Parham for the prosecution when Thornton reappeared at the Oxford Police Court.

Mr. Parham alleged that Thornton in Association with a man named Major Ramsden, planned to kidnap Lord Nuffield and motor him to a yacht and force him to write letters, firstly to Lord Nuffield's Secretary, saying that he would be away for a week, secondly authorising the bank to give credit to a Doctor Webb, who would call for that and thirdly a letter identifying Thornton as Webb. Lord Nuffield should be kept in the yacht until the letters of credit were negotiated on the continent.

When Thornton had negotiated the credits Ramsden would bring Lord Nuffield ashore and leave him in a field with sticking plaster on the eyes to enable Ramsden to get away. The actual kidnapping according to Mr. Parham, would have been effected after Thornton visited Lord Nuffield as an American Journalist interested in Nuffield's charities and persuade Lord Nuffield to show him the Wingfield hospital.

A letter was drafted to be given to Lord Nuffield personally containing twelve instructions stating: "I am packing two automatics of large calibre and will shoot you through the guts if you attempt to raise an alarm. . . Walk to my car. . . It will be instant death for anyone attempting to interfere. . . . Smile even if it hurts. . . Do what you are told and you have nothing to fear."

Parham declared that Thornton, when seen by the police, had two pistols and much ammunition.

Questioned about the letter to Lord Nuffield he said that it was part of a cinema scenario he was writing and denied that the firearms were loaded.

Witness Albert Carter gave evidence regarding Thornton hiring a yacht called "Pierrette" at Westmersea.

The proceedings were suspended for a few moments while the constable left the court and brought back a man whom he identified as Thornton's companion. The man who left the court immediately afterwards was stated in court to be Ramsden.—Reuter's Special.

Nuffield's Secretary Gives Evidence

Wilfred Hobbs, Lord Nuffield's Private Secretary, giving evidence said that Ramsden visited the Morris Works accompanied by the the Chief Constable of Oxford and interviewed Lord Nuffield after which Mr. Hobbs gave Ramsden Morris Motors writing paper and envelopes.

Mr. Parham said that Nuffield was privy to the plan because Ramsden reported to the police, while assisting the police by remaining in Thornton's confidence.

RAMSDEN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Arthur Geoffrey Ramsden retired Major of Royal Artillery giving evidence declared that Thornton told him that when he had got Lord Nuffield aboard the yacht he would display a surgical instrument threatening Lord Nuffield that he would perform an operation on him without an anaesthetic. Thornton proposed to demand £100,000 and told Ramsden that he should listen to wireless on the day following the kidnapping. If he heard that Thornton had been arrested at the Bank, he would know that Lord Nuffield had not played the game."

Concluding his evidence Ramsden said he tried in every way to put Thornton off the kidnapping scheme. Ramsden communicated with the police on 12th May, since when he had been acting on police instructions. Ramsden later had an interview with Lord Nuffield when a certain scheme was put forward, which he suggested to Thornton.—Reuter.

SUDETENS' DEMAND SEQUEL

Czech Govt. To Extend Military Service Period

PRAGUE, June 8.

The Sudeten headquarters announce that the memorandum of their demands submitted to the Government is based on eight points from Herr Henlein's Carlsbad speech. The memorandum states that the Sudetens are prepared to enter into negotiations on this basis.

Newspapers state that Government have decided to introduce a bill extending the present two-year military service to three years as a provisional measure during the present international tension. Soldiers, at present serving, will be required to complete full three years.—Reuter.

KING ATTENDS BIRTHDAY PARADE

Colourful Spectacle Televised

LONDON, June 9.

The birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated by the historic ceremony of "Trooping the Colour" on the Horse Guards Parade this morning. Queen Elizabeth was unable to be present owing to slight cold.

The King attended by the Royal Procession and with the Sovereign's escort of Royal House Guards rode on to the Parade and was received with a royal salute by the Guards.

MARCH PAST.

His Majesty then inspected the troops. After His Majesty had returned to the saluting base the Household Cavalry marched past and went off the Parade. The Colour was then trooped when a line of Guards later marched past the King in a slow and quick time, His Majesty then received the royal salute and placing himself at the head of the King's Guards rode down the mall to Buckingham Palace at the end of the Guards. On arrival at the Palace the ceremony of relieving the King's Guard took place in the forecourt and the remaining Guards marched past His Majesty and returned to barracks.

PARADE TELEVISED.

After the King had passed into the Palace, massed bands performed the programme of music in the forecourt.

The whole elaborate and colourful spectacle was watched from the balcony by Queen Mary and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. Dignity and precision of the ceremony together with scarlet uniforms of the Guards and magnificent horses and flashing traditional plumed helmets, the Horse Guards made an unforgettable impression on the watching thousands who saw the parade actually or through television receivers.—B. O. W.

AUSTRIAN LOANS PROBLEM

LONDON, June 8.

A meeting of the representatives of the guarantor countries of the Austrian loans will be held in London to-morrow afternoon under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leithross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government.—Reuter.

DAME COMMANDER OF BR. EMPIRE

LONDON, June 9.

Countess Elgin Kincardine has been created Dame Commander of British Empire.—Reuter's Special.

PERFECT WICKET & WEATHER

Prospects Of To-day's Test At Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM, June 9.

There is tremendous enthusiasm in both countries over to-morrow's Test. Already tickets to the value of 4000 sterling have been sold.

An overnight queue is expected and a record of 35,000 is anticipated. The boundaryline has been brought in towards the wickets for extra accommodation.

The wicket and weather are at present perfect.

Australians have been preparing for sleepless nights sitting by the side of radios to listen to ball by ball commentaries. The Prime Minister Mr. Lyons frankly admitted to Reuter that he would listen in every available opportunity.—Reuter.

FRENCH TENNIS SEMI-FINALS

PARIS, June 9.

In semi-finals of the French Lawn Tennis Championship, Menzel beat Puncec 6-4. Budge beat Pallada 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

In Ladies Championship Madame Mathieu beat Madame Nufeldhalff 6-1, 6-1.

Madame Landry beat Madame Conquerque 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter.

WIGHTMAN CUP

WIMBLEDON, June 9.

WIGHTMAN CUP: Order of play on June 10:

Miss Stammers vs. Marble; Miss Scriven vs. Mrs. Willsmoody. Miss James and Lumb vs. Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan.

On June 11 Lumb vs. Mrs. Fabyan; Miss Stammers vs. Mrs. Moody; Miss Scriven vs. Miss Marble. Miss Dearman and Miss Ingram vs. Mrs. Moody and Miss Bundy.—Reuter.

Billiards Championship

MELBOURNE, June 9.

In the Empire Billiards Championship Cleary beat Begg by 1779 points to 997. Breaks Clearv 204, 203, 146, 198, 83, 68, 76, 66, 59; Begg 90, 69, 50, 58, 64, 67. Averages: Cleary 37, Begg 28.—Reuter.

Oilstocks And Municipal Offices On Fire

CANTON, June 8.

Two further raids occurred today. In the morning 31 machines attacked Wongsha setting fire to oilstocks and municipal offices, dropping three bombs in the compound of the American Lingnam University and demolishing the power house at Saichuen with a rain of 40 bombs.

These latter hit and made the electric air alarm useless when 25 'planes returned on a moonlight raid to-night.

Casualties and damage are not yet ascertained, but a large fire is blazing on the westbound as a result of incendiary bombs. Ten were arrested during the raid when they were detected while operating flares as guide to the raiders.—Reuter.

JAPANESE 'PLANES OVER CANTON

CANTON, June 9.

Japanese 'planes twice appeared over Canton in the morning, but have hitherto not dropped any bombs. They were met by intensive anti-aircraft fire. They circled over the city and its environs. One flew over Shameen apparently reconnoitring over the city and its environs.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF HANKOW

HANKOW, June 9.

The Chinese Government offices are evacuating Hankow. The civil offices are leaving for Chunking while the military offices are going to the South: Firstly to Hunan and later to Kunming. Approximately ten highest officials from each Ministry are remaining in Hankow at present.—Reuter

EUROPE'S FATE BEING DECIDED IN FAR EAST

PARIS, June 9.

The Press joins in the chorus of condemnation of bombing noncombatants in China and Spain and comments the interdependence of European and Asiatic problems.

"Petit Parisien" says that the fate of Europe is being decided in the Far East. If the Powers accept the return to the jungle without protesting or acting it will become more and more difficult for arbitration and justice to prevail.

The "Humanite" says that China must be helped by giving her all means to fight Japan. The Japanese aggressor must be boycotted.

Some newspapers publish details of war material alleged to be entering Spain from Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

"L'Ordre" declares that British machineguns were found in Nationalist war 'planes brought down in Catalonia.—Reuter.

BARREN SCHOLARSHIP IS NOT WANTED

U. P. Minister On Principles Of 'Varsity Education: Need For Reform

"Barren Scholarship which refuses to recognise that is a part of a bigger world which is alive with dynamic elements, objective and subjective, a world in which titanic forces are contending for mastery, that owes a duty to this world which claims precedence over others, is not wanted" declared Babu Sampurnand, minister of Education, U. P. addressing the University Re-organisation Committee at its inaugural meeting at Naini Tal on June 6.

FUNCTION OF A UNIVERSITY

More than eighty years have elapsed since the time when Cardinal Newman enunciated the idea that the University is "a place of teaching universal knowledge." Its object, according to him, is intellectual, not moral; it is the diffusion, rather than the advancement of knowledge." But by knowledge he makes clear, he does not mean merely something which "may be got up from a book and easily forgotten again".....but "an acquired illumination, a habit, a personal possession and an inward endowment." Modern theory, as stated by the Sadler Commission, has given a much wider range to the functions of a University. "According to the accepted view of almost all progressive societies, a university ought to be a place of learning where a corporation of scholars labour in comradeship for the training of men and the advancement and diffusion of knowledge."

LANGUAGE QUESTION

We have to see how far our Universities are playing this triple role successfully. Let us take these points in slightly greater detail. The extent to which we have succeeded in diffusing knowledge will be judged by the quality of the graduates we turn out. The Indian student who goes up to the University has to labour under serious handicaps. As he has had to study at school through the medium of a foreign language, he is, as a rule, not so well equipped as we should like him to be. His difficulties tend to increase rather than to diminish at the University. It is a tribute to the industry, intelligence and love of knowledge of our young men that they have been able to master these difficulties to a very great extent. Let us hope that our Universities will seriously take into consideration the language question and not treat the substitution of our own language for English as a distant dream which it is nobody's business to help materialize. I also feel that while an attempt is made with more or less success to force the pace in special branches of knowledge, we are not diverting much attention to raising the general cultural level of our students and imparting to them that all-round liberal education which must be the possession of every one who has received the hall-mark of a University, whatever his special line of study may be.

SPIRIT OF RESEARCH

In the field of advancement of knowledge, again, I am not satisfied that we are doing enough. There is a lack of funds, I know, but that is not the only reason. The spirit of research is wanting and adequate efforts are not made to develop such talent as is available in the Province. I am using these words with a full sense of responsibility. This is not the language of provincialism. I cannot speak that language. It is the glorious heritage of our province that all down the ages we have been above narrow provincialism but this is no reason why the intellectual resources of the Province should not be utilized to the full. Again, it is worth considering whether the existence of so many universities and colleges all teaching the very same subjects has not prevented us from making satisfactory provision for research. Our financial resources do not possess much elasticity. We have to see if we cannot economise by devising some scheme, whereby particular colleges and universities might concentrate on the intensive teaching of special subjects. This elimination of unconscious but, none the less, real competition might set free men and money for profitable employment elsewise.

TRAINING OF MEN

The training of men, which could only be another name for the development of character is the third great function of a university. The responsibilities of our universities are specially great at this time. Vast changes are taking place in the whole structure of our society. India is emerging into the freedom of a fuller life. She will soon be in complete unfetter control of her own destinies and will be called upon to play a part of ever-increasing importance in world affairs. We want men who will not be afraid to shoulder responsibilities, who will be prepared to break with tradition where necessary and who will, at the same time, have the courage not to be swept off

DANISH QUEEN BIT BY DOG

COPENHAGEN, June 8.

Queen Alexandrine of Denmark was badly bitten by a dog while walking on the beach at Skagen.

Stitches were inserted into a serious wound in the local hospital after which the Queen received a serum injection and returned to the Royal residence at Klitgaarden.—Reuter.

STRIKERS APPEAL TO LOCAL CONGRESS

CAWNPORE, June 8.

The Central Strike Committee has adopted a resolution requesting the City Congress Committee to set up a Committee to collect data showing the alleged partiality of local authorities towards employers with regard to the handling of pickets.

Another resolution requested lorry and bus drivers not to render any help to millowners in case the latter chartered lorries to rush in blacklegs.—A. P.

41 INJURED IN MAIL DISASTER

MADHUPUR, June 9.

In reference to the East Indian Railway derailment, the latest information goes to show that the number of injured now totals forty-one.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bihar, who visited Asansol this morning, reports that the total number of injured in the Punjab Mail disaster, excluding the two dead, is forty-one.

At present there are four injured lying in the Asansol Hospital Their injuries are, however of a slight nature. Five have been sent to Calcutta and the rest injured have been discharged.

Krishna Ballabh Babu also visited the place of the accident, accompanied by the Divisional Superintendent of Asansol and other Railway officials, the Crime Branch Assistant and the Superintendent of the Railway Police.—United Press.

SPECIMEN FREE

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Prohibition In Ahmedabad

RULES FOR FORMATION OF LOCAL COMMITTEES

The Chief Supervisor, Prohibition Department, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The following are the rules regarding Local Prohibition Committee:—

The City shall be divided into ten wards (Appendix I)

Each ward shall be sub-divided into sub-wards and each subward into local units, which may be a chawl, a pole or a moholla, to be generally described as a moholla. A list of such mohollas in each ward shall be maintained and each moholla shall be given a serial number.

An inquiry shall be held to ascertain the number of families in each moholla. A single person residing in a tenement shall be counted as a family. If there are more persons than one residing in the same tenement they shall be regarded as one family.

A record shall be kept of the families in each moholla in the form given in appendix II.

This record shall be revised and brought up-to-date once every six months.

PROHIBITION COMMITTEE.

Appointment shall be made of a prohibition committee for each moholla. The number of representatives in each such Committee shall be as nearly as possible on the following basis.

Families	No. of representatives
Upto 50	2
100	3
For every additional 100	1 more

In special circumstances the Committee may appoint additional members.

Neighbouring mohollas may be combined into one moholla for the purposes of appointing Committee.

Appointment shall be made by the Hon. Prohibition Commissioner on the recommendation of the residents of the moholla. The Inspector of the ward shall hold a meeting of the residents of each moholla by notice, and ascertain the wishes of the residents regarding the members to be appointed to the Committees.

A meeting of the members of the Committees of each ward shall be called by the ward Inspector at least once a month.

A general meeting of the members of all the Committees in the City shall be called at least once in three months.

Members of each Committee shall appoint a Chairman.

ITS FUNCTIONS.

It will be the duty of the Prohibition Committee to give the fullest help to the Prohibition Department and its staff in carrying out their various functions.

From time to time specific suggestions will in this respect be issued to the Committee by the Hon. Prohibition Commissioner

WEEKLY REPORTS.

The Chairman of each Committee will keep himself in close and continuous touch with the Department, and the Inspector of the ward shall obtain a weekly report from the Chairman of each Committee.

The Chairman of each Committee will prepare with the help of the Inspector a list of the active workers in each moholla who would give active assistance in prohibition work. The names should be communicated to the department and a register of active workers with necessary details shall be maintained.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Fruit Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" of May 30th, under the caption of "Indian Canning Industry," Mr. A. K. Karkare criticises the work of the Government Horticulturist (Dr. Cheema) and the Bombay Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee. I am afraid that Mr. Karkare's remarks are based on wrong information or half truths. To my mind, he raises three mail issues, namely,

(1) that canning and fruit preservation have not been paid the attention they deserve in the Bombay Presidency,

(2) that the export of fruits, whether fresh or canned, need not be controlled, and

(3) that it is not necessary for India now to extend any more plantations of fruit.

I happen to know certain facts intimately, at any rate better than Mr. Karkare does, in regard to these issues.

In regard to the first issue, he is perhaps right. But the neglect is none of the faults of either the Government Horticulturist or the Bombay Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee. The need to develop the canning and preservation side of the fruit industry has been emphasised time and again, by the Mango Marketing Committee (1934), the Asavale Fruit Marketing Committee (1934) and by Dr. Cheema himself on various occasions. I know it that even the Bombay University Commission emphasised the need to equip the Fruit Preservation Laboratory at the Poona Agricultural College, for training students. Dr. Cheema worked out in great details the laboratory and canning schemes, but as the times were not favourable and the financial stringency was on, these schemes did not materialise. Even then, private canners have been rendered all help, as for example, a Bombay firm secured a large order from England for their mango slices (canned) through Dr. Cheema's efforts. Having been introduced, it was up to the firm to keep up their reputation and increase business. If they were not able to do so, then that is just the reason why control of the trade is necessary. If now Mr. Karkare can induce the present Government to finance the canning scheme, then I am sure no one will be gladder than Dr. Cheema to work it out.

Regarding the export of fruits, not only is it not dropped like a hot potatoe, but is really being pushed further on sounder lines in the Cold Storage Scheme. The experience gained in two years' commercial attempts on this subject, its advantages and limitations are detailed in the reports published by the Bombay Department of Agriculture. Seeing the advantages of this business, of course on a small scale as every thing ought to be in the beginning, one or two private concerns rushed ship-loads of mangoes and other fruits to the yet undeveloped markets of Europe, and came to grief. I believe they had enough warning from the Government Horticulturist not to rush so. The difficulty of securing cold storage space in steamers and the proper control of temperature in them, are among the greatest handicaps in furthering this trade. These are now being solved and one should have some patience. After all Mr. Karkare knows that Rome was not built in a day. Here again we have another concrete instance why proper control of export trade in fresh fruits is quite necessary.

May I state here that the proper control and regulation of not only export trade, but even of internal trade is the key-note of success, especially in the case of perishable produce. For want of such control, we have to-day gluts in the city markets, while the country-side remains unfed. The National Mark system in England is an example in point.

Regarding the third point, Mr. Karkare seems to judge the situation from a Crawford Market Stall. We have in India to-day about five million acres under fruits and vegetables, or about one acre for seventy souls. For normal health we need roughly one pound of fruit and vegetables per day, and an acre might yield 5000 pounds of these commodities on an average. On this basis, we have to-day not more than twenty to thirty per cent. of our normal requirement to feed the country. The growing imports of foreign fruits and vegetables into this country substantially support this view. I should, therefore, congratulate the Government of Bombay for having launched a scheme to give wider training in fruit culture and in raising plantations, and for having sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,000 only to house the students. It is essential to plant out with fruit trees all nooks and corners of villages, including suitable forest lands as the Government have declared, in order to improve the financial resources and the physique of the rural population. The apparent glut of city markets experienced to-day is due to the fact that one and all consign their produce blindly to the city markets, and here again we come to the question of controlling the trade so as to distribute the produce equitably between the cities and the rural areas, and that is no reason to stop planting.

In conclusion, please let me say that the Bombay Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee has hardly existed for over a year. Its achievements within this short period are sufficiently meritorious to deserve appreciation. About Dr. Cheema himself, it is enough to say that even this Committee is the result of his untiring efforts, and the Presidency has every reason to be grateful to him.

—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Indore Letter

SERIOUS SITUATION IN DEWAS

CULTIVATORS DEMAND REMISSION

(From Our Own Correspondent).

INDORE, June 7.

Repression on cultivators of Sarangpur Tehsil in Dewas State Senior has created a serious situation and it is reported that if the Maharaja will not intervene in the matter and order enquiry into the illegal acts of the Tehsildar, the Cultivators of the Tehsil will observe either Hijrat or Satyagraha. The detailed facts about the trouble are that prior to the realisation of the land revenue a large number of cultivators of Sarangpur Pargana has submitted detailed representations, in which they have demanded that:

Remission should be granted in the current years land revenue and the land revenue should be reduced.

The Mandi, Lattha and other taxes should be cancelled.

The State should give Takkavi loans and corn, etc.

The tax realised on selling and purchasing corn within the State should be cancelled.

Other illegal taxes realised on housing material and cultivation instruments should be cancelled.

The result for making these demands is that the cultivators of this Sarangpur Pargana are compelled to pay the full land revenue before time. Confiscation of corn, property, cattles, immovable property and the ornaments of the women are forcibly taken from their bodies. The cultivators are forced to stand in burning sun, stones are kept on their heads and a number of ways are alleged to have been used for the realisation of the land revenue.

The main difficulty which the cultivators are facing this year is that the crops have failed and they are entirely helpless to pay the land revenue. However the Pargana Officer Mr. Utsavlal Vyas of Sarangpur Dewas Senior have auctioned a number of fields on very nominal value, as a result of such arbitrary and unjust actions a number of representations are made to the higher officers and the Maharaja of Dewas Senior, who is touring the State for Shikar purposes to enquire into the alleged acts of the State servants. If the Maharaja and the Council heads will not consider the just demands of the cultivators, it is reported that they will observe Hijrat and Satyagraha against the State autocracy.

Reports received from surrounding States of Central India States that this year the rains have come little earlier than expected. Heavy rainfall had been within the last two days. Indore City has witnessed a very heavy rainfall yesterday and this morning. The sky is cloudy and more rains are expected.

A number of persons interested with the Varnashram Dharma and Santani Sabha are intending to start a parallel institution namely Indore Rajya Praja Parishad, with a view to oppose the political activities of the local Congress Committees and the Praja Mandal.

MOCKERY OF DEMOCRACY

Most important discussions took place in the local Municipal Council meeting. Heated discussions took place amongst the Praja Mandal members on the point that it is useless to continue to remain as members of the Municipality. A prominent Congress and Praja Mandal worker and member of the Municipal Council observed in the meeting that a number of resolutions were passed by the Council but they are to no effect. He criticised the attitude of the Municipal Council, Holkar Government and the Praja Mandal members. He was of opinion that the Municipal Council is nothing but a mockery of democracy and we the Praja Mandal members who claim to be the representatives of the people are not prepared to sacrifice the false prestige and title of the Municipal Councillor. We have no courage to give up the Chair of the Council, but we must remember that we will have to give the detailed account of our activities to the public. It will be a wise course that we should resign jointly in a party spirit. Otherwise those persons who are sincere and honest will resign from the Council.

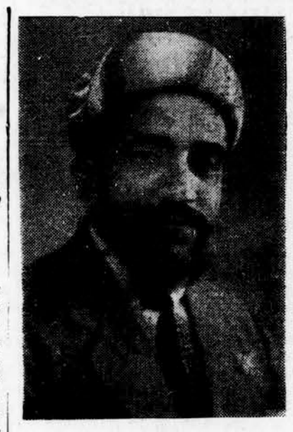
Looking to such request and attitude of a responsible member the Municipal Praja Mandal members have decided to meet to-day in the office of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal President Mr. Bhalerao to decide the quesiton finally that whether the Praja Mandal members should resign from the Municipal Council or not?

ENCROACHMENT ON MUNICIPALITY

In this connection the remarks given by responsible members of the Municipality in the review of the Administration report of the Municipal Commissioner deserves consideration. In the year 36-37 the Council held 35 sittings and passed 240 resolutions. The Standing Committee held 29 meetings and passed 409 resolutions. The Municipal Enquiry Committee appointed by His Highness the Maharaja in 1935 was able to complete their enquiry and submitted their report to His Highness; but the result did not come out and therefore the vexed question of the relation which the executive bear to the Municipal Council still remained unsolved. The Council reiterated their views that it is high time that the Council is formed with an elective majority and a non-official elected President and to make the executive primarily responsible to the Council for their duties to be duly discharged. It is to be regretted with due difference that the powers of the Municipal Council are gradually encroached upon by His Highness' Government, with the result that the officials working in the Municipality suffered a good deal. It is very earnestly desired that His Highness's Government looking to the times will follow the policy of non-interference in matters of local self-Government and leave the Municipal matters completely in the hands of the Indore Municipal Council.

During the year under review the Council had submitted many resolutions regarding matters of public convenience and welfare, to the Government on which final orders are still awaited.

There was a general complaint from the public for supply of water through pipes during the whole of the year. To mitigate this grievance the Council requested the Government to supply the water to the city from Yeshwant Sagar and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned to be paid from the Municipal funds; the payment of the total expenditure of Rs. 15,000 and odd against the express resolution of the Council by the then Municipal Commissioner without obtaining the opinion of the Council was not desirable.



Mr. A. Mamujee has been elected President of Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon.

Attaturk To Retire

Present Turkish Premier To Act As President Of Republic

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

It is officially announced that Kamal Attaturk has given away all his own properties to the public charity.

An unconfirmed report has it that, owing to a very serious Hemoplogia, Kemal Attaturk may give up his office as President of the Turkish Republic, and Jalal Bayar, the present Prime Minister, may officiate in his place.

EGYPTIAN CONSULATES IN FAR EAST

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

It is understood that Egyptian Government have decided to establish two new Consulates in Far East very shortly. The first will be opened in Shanghai, and the second most probably in Singapore.

Ceylon Letter

INDO-CEYLON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Will Simla Talks Establish Cordial Relations?

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO June 5.

The 8th annual general meeting of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon was held on 3rd inst. under the presidentship of its retiring Chairman, Mr. E. S. Captain. Besides the members of the chamber, a large and distinguished gathering, including the Hon. the Minister for Labour Industry and Commerce, Director of Commercial Intelligence, Economic and technical advisers to Ceylon Government, Marketting officer Managar of Ceylon Cocoanut Board and others, was present.

Mr. Hiralal Desai, the Hon. Secretary of the Chamber, presented the Committee's report and audited statement of accounts. Thereafter, Mr. E.S. Captain delivered his presidential address, and dwelt at length upon various burning commercial topics. He hoped that Indo-Ceylon trade negotiations expected to begin soon in Simla, would succeed in establishing cordial trade relations between two neighbouring countries. He also suggested that Ceylon would be well advised to extend preferential duty to Indian rice, which did not enjoy any preference whatever at present, despite the fact that India gave 10 per cent. preference to Ceylon cocoanut products. He expressed his great disappointment at the flat refusal of the Board of Ministers to enfranchise the Indian estate labourers, which had compelled the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measure by refusing to permit any further recruitment of Indian labourers needed for tea and rubber estates in Ceylon.

MR. DESAI'S SERVICES.

Thereafter, the Chairman on behalf of the Chamber presented an engraved silver casket and tray as a souvenir to Mr. H. M. Desai in appreciation of his selfless services as Chambers' Hon. Secretary for past 8 years.

The election of the new office-bearers was then confirmed. Mr. A. Mamujee was declared elected as president and Mr. H. M. Desai who retired as Hon. Secretary was unanimously elected as Vice-President. Mr. T. S. Rajgopalan was elected as Hon. Secretary. The election of the new Managing Committee was also confirmed.

The Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Commerce, then addressed the meeting, and affirmed that he had not the slightest doubt that all matters in dispute between India and Ceylon would be discussed dispassionately at the forthcoming Indo-Ceylon trade negotiation and would be amicably settled. As the Minister in charge, he said, he would try his utmost to promote a lasting goodwill and understanding. Before concluding he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Desai for his services to the Indian mercantile community and he hoped to receive help and guidance foom Mr. Desai at the time of the Indo-Ceylon trade negotiations.

PROPOSED-CURRENCY-RE FORM

Mr. Mamujee thanked the Chamber for the honour done to him and briefly dwelt upon the proposed currency reforms of Ceylon. He sounded a note of warning that it would be unwise for Ceylon to break away from her century-old connections of Ceylon with India in the currency and monetary affairs.

Mr. Hiralal Desai who has been elected vice-President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber was presented with a Souvenir (Silver Casket) for his services as Hon. Secretary of the Chamber for 8 years.

SIKAR DEPUTATION WAITS ON RESIDENT

MOUNT ABU, June 9.

The Secretary of the Sikar Deputation which waited on the Hon. Resident for Rajputana, wires:

"A Sikar deputation on behalf of the Public Committee arrived at Mount Abu with a memorial signed by 40,000 people, representing almost every house in the Sikar State without distinction of caste or creed, and waited on the Hon. Resident for Rajputana.

The Resident gave a patient hearing to the deputationists for about 40 minutes.—United Press.

APPEAL FOR SIKAR DAY ON JUNE 19

SIKAR, June 9.

Mr. Badri Narayan Sodani, Secretary of the Sikar Ppublic Committee has issued an appeal for the observance of All India Sikar Day on Sunday, June 19 1938.—United Press.

Let Federal Court Decide Issue

Province Left On Verge Of Starvation: Sources Of Additional Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, June 9.

Urging that the Assam Government should contest the position of the Central Government regarding Financial authority before the Federal Court, Mr. Gopinath Bordoloi, the Assam Congress leader, says that on the Federal Court's decision will largely depend the financial prosperity of many provinces, particularly Assam. "Despite all that has been claimed for the political and fiscal autonomy of the provinces, the Niemeyer Award has left them on the borderline of starvation. The result has been that the Centre has unlimited resources at its disposal, while the provinces starve and with the exception of a few, are running with deficit budgets and hardly finding enough money to finance nation building departments. It is indeed a pity that even the provinces endowed with rich mineral resources are allowed to be depleted of natural wealth without any corresponding benefit to the Provincial Governments concerned. This can never be called a very fair arrangement. Yet Assam is subjected to this inequity.

ASSAM'S HIDDEN WEALTH

Assam is very rich in mineral resources. There is great abundance of hidden wealth in Assam's bosom and if a wise Government develops it unfettered, not only will there be no talk of unemployment, but Assam would be one of the most prosperous among the provinces.

FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM MENACE.

Mr. Rajkrishna Bose, Orissa's Parliamentary Secretary, who arrived in Shillong on Monday with a view to study the machinery set up for eradicating opium and see in what manner the same can be organised during the opium prohibition in Balasore District, Orissa, will tour the Frontier districts of Assam accompanied by Mr. Muhammad Chowdhury Excise Commissioner, Assam. He met Assam's Excise Minister yesterday and had long talks with him regarding Assam's opium policy of gradual decrease in consumption by the public which appeal to him.

Mr. Bisnuram Medhi, the Congress Chairman of Gauhati Local Board, appealing to the huge staff under him asked them to work as real servants of the public and not as masters and termed them all as 'Sevakas' including himself. The occasion was the hoisting of the National Flag over the Local Board building.

PRESS WORKERS GREET CAWNPORE STRIKERS

Govt. Urged To Implement Prasad Report

The General Secretary of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant at the office of the Union under the presidentship of Mr. R. R. Pednekar.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the L.B.P.K.U. congratulates and lends its support to the Cawnpore, Amritsar, Kulti, Mohabani and other workers for launching and carrying on a heroic struggle against their employers for wage-increase, recognition of the union and for the achievement of their fundamental rights of organisation.

"This meeting in particular commends the action of the Cawnpore Textile Workers in bringing about a united front between the Mazdoor Sabha and the Cawnpore Congress Committee, sends its greetings to the Mazdoor Sabha and assures the strikers of the solidarity of the workers in the Printing Industry with them.

This meeting strongly condemns the action of the Employers Association of Cawnpore in refusing to implement the recommendations of the Prasad Inquiry Committee and insolently challenging the 'bona fides' and qualifications of the members of the Committee and thus insulting them.

"This meeting demands of the U. P. Government that they accept the recommendations of the Committee and compel the Employers Association of Cawnpore forthwith to implement them."

Another resolution condemned the flogging of Mr. Chavhan in Bijapur Jail, expressed the opinion the inquiry instituted by the Bombay Government did not inspire public confidence and demanded the immediate unconditional release of the Sholapur prisoners.

Duodenal Ulcer disappeared!

"I have known such agony . . this cure is marvellous"

Whether your own stomach trouble is due to simple but troublesome indigestion, or is as painful and serious as Mrs. Villiers', whose letter appears below, you should take the original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder without delay.

"I am sending you this testimonial," writes Mrs. Sybil Villiers, "in the interest of those who have suffered as I have done for the last three years. "I went to the doctors and then a specialist, who, after X-ray found a Duodenal Ulcer. I spent pounds on various prescriptions but nothing seemed to relieve me until I started taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

"After persevering with it I felt a different woman and now, after an X-ray three weeks ago, they say the ulcer has absolutely disappeared. I have known such agony that this cure is marvellous. I can now eat almost anything."

The original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose, but only in bottles in cartons. It is obtainable from all chemists and stores.

J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

4/8

The original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder clears out the destructive acid that ulcerates the stomach lining and keeps your digestive system clean and healthy, free from every sign of indigestion.

Beware of cheap imitations

There are many imitations of the original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder so be careful when buying. Insist on seeing the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on both the bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Then you are sure of quick relief from pain and you are safeguarded against disappointment.

Look for the signature

Alex. C. Maclean

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

PROVINCES MUST BE FORMED ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

MADANAPALLE, (By Mail)

"Unless we destroy the deadly causes of poverty and unemployment, the rapid advance of science will be the cause for the destruction of humanity" observed Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Anantapur, in his presidential address at the first Royalaseema Youth League Conference held, to-day at Madanapalle.

The Conference was opened by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha. Delegates from Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor were present.

The President in the course of his speech said the formation of provinces on linguistic basis was necessary corollary for administrative purposes. He asked if Sind with one crore rupees revenue could manage its own affairs properly, could not the proposed Andhra province maintain itself with an income of nearly 8 crores? Besides the economic improvement of Royalaseema made the formation of Andhra Province an immediate necessity.

He then referred to the international situation and said the Indian Nationalist movement was only a part of the world ferment. By combining the national struggle with international struggle alone, they could achieve their ideal "Loka-Kalyan" (welfare of humanity).

He concluded his speech by quoting a passage of Romain Rolland "The age of isolated civilisations is gone. It achieved prodigies of beauty. Let us preserve a pious memory of them; but let us not seek to repeat the past."

New Complexions For Old

This is not a fairy story but a simple statement of fact. You can exchange your blemished, withered complexion for a lovely, fresh new skin in a few days. Actually this is what Nature intended and she provides your skin with a succession of new surfaces for the purpose. To assist this natural beauty process all you need is some pure Mercolized Wax from your chemist, store or bazar. Apply a little to the face each night. The action of the Mercolized Wax is to absorb the old, lifeless skin leaving the lovely fresh skin beneath. Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY, 4. P. S.: Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Debate On Transfer Of Control Of Primary Education

Thana Board Meeting Adjourned To Study Matter Minutely

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, June 9.

A Special General Meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held yesterday at 6-45 p. m. in the Municipal Hall when Mr. C. T. Ranadive, the President of the Municipality who had donned white Khaddar cap, occupied the chair.

The Hall was crowded with visitors, most of whom were teachers in the Municipal Schools, as the question before the meeting was whether the control of Primary Schools should be transferred to District Local Board.

According to the recent amendment of the Primary Education Act, those Municipalities which are spending less than Rs. 50,000 on Primary Education will lose their status as Local Authorities and the control of the primary schools would be transferred to the District Local Board. Thana Municipality has passed the School Board Budget for Rs. 49,606. Hence if the Act is strictly construed Thana Municipality must cease to be a Local Authority. But, it appears Government had asked for the opinion of the Municipality and hence the matter was to be discussed yesterday.

Dr. T. Wells moved that the control of the Primary Schools should remain with the Municipality while the amendment moved by Mr. W. A. Rege was that in view of Government's policy to abolish the minor Local Authorities and in view of the resolution passed by the Municipality in 1936 recommending transfer that the Board approves of the idea of handing over of the charge of Municipal School Board to the Thana District Local Board.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar moved adjournment of the consideration of the item with a view to enabling the members to study the question more carefully and also to consult the parents and guardians in the matter.

After some discussion the adjournment motion was put to vote and passed by majority. The meeting is adjourned to 11th June 1938.

How To Check Fascism

Economic Boycott Is Better Weapon Than Bombs

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

Hitler and Mussolini are making a bid for Fascist power in Central Europe and in Spain, preparing their advance positions in the intended attack upon the other Democracies of Europe. Two large-scale wars, now in progress, involve a quarter of the population of the world.

Who are responsible for these wars? The Fascists—Germany, Italy and Japan writes the "Champion".

That means that in order to stop these wars to-day the Fascists and their creed have to be fought. Most people like to help the Chinese and Japanese in small ways. They are willing to help them on a large scale, but they are afraid that any pressure put on the totalitarian nations would lead to another world war.

But the democratic countries do not have to to go to war with Fascists in order to prevent their advancing further into the Democratic world. All they have to do is to withdraw that economic support which makes the advance possible.

For instance, Japan receives 63.2 per cent. of her raw materials from the United States and Great Britain alone. 55 per cent of her scrap iron, 90 per cent of her lead, 75 per cent of her zinc, 90 per cent of her oil and all her mercury come from the powerful Democracies. Also, Japan's entire social structure depends on the sale of silks and textiles in the foreign markets, especially in the United States.

The situation is almost unbelievable. While British banks supply credits that enable aggressor nations to build tanks and airplanes, American Big Business provides the oil that has destroyed Shanghai. Big Business is selling the materials, and providing cash and credit, for the armaments which may one day destroy the social structure of the Democratic nations.

Yet if the market of the Fascists for raw materials and finished goods were roped off by the united action of the democratic powers, the aggressor nations would be forced to change the attitude completely

To make a policy of concerted economic action effective, the Democracies do not need big navies.

What is really needed is a positive peace policy that stands on the basis of economic action against aggressors. A policy which would bring the Fascist States to heel before they obtained so much as a peep at H.M.S. Hood.

AIRES, June 9.—Forty-five members of the crew of the "Celticstar" has notified the captain that they are willing to leave for Gibraltar, and give the owners time to arrange for a new crew. —Reuter.

CAST OFF FEAR

(Continued from Page 6)

Hinduism. Let us hate the foreigner less and love our own countrymen a little more if we want to be happy. Only cowards can be afraid of a religion that has never persecuted and which has survived centuries of strife only because the truly tolerant alone can be the truly strong. You will forgive me when I say that I have always looked upon the cry of "Islam in danger" as only a political stunt invented for political advantages. The facts of geography, surrounded as India is by strong Mussalman nations, clearly show this. I honestly believe that if India were free to-day, Islam as a whole would be much less in danger than is the case to-day. History has proved the strength of the Crescent and its tremendous vitality born of unity among the ranks of its adherents. To forget this is to admit, which would not be true and which therefore no true Muslim can do, that Islam as a whole is on the downward path.

Needless Nervousness

My dear friends, I do not see what you have to fear in a free India. I feel your nervousness to-day is perhaps engineered by interested parties who can live only if India is dead though they too are sons of the same motherland. How on earth can a religion ever be in danger when it is followed by millions of men and that too when it is set in the midst of one of the most tolerant of all faiths in the world to-day. As a Zoroastrian myself I cannot forget that my community, however small, owes its present state of preservation largely to the tolerance of Hinduism. I am deeply grateful and the debt has to be repaid yet in terms of service to the land in the days of her need. Islamic Iran has already thanked from the bottom of its heart Hindu India for its preservation of the descendants of Old Iran. Why then all this fear and all this insensate nervousness?

Responsibility Of Muslims

All of us are standing on the brink of a great precipice. The Mussalmans of India to-day are in a position either to make the India of the future a united country strong in the strength of her united millions and great in the greatness of her toleration and culture, or, to destroy all hope of a united India and lay the seeds of a strife which will for many years to come lay her prostrate. Let every leader of every community to-day act with caution intermixed with selfless patriotism. Let the self-interests of individuals slumber for a while so that the unity of our dreams and of the dreams of our dead pioneers in the struggle for freedom may become a living reality. India is so strong in her communalism and so weak in her nationalism that a handful of men can create troubles of a tremendous magnitude. Woe be to the nation where illiteracy is rampant and religious flags are introduced in politics. There are evil omens around and about us.

May God give us wisdom so that we may live to learn that freedom is more important than any religion for religion can live only in freedom!

"Don't Be Touchy And Sensitive"

President's Appeal At Ooty Anglo-Indians' Conference

OOTACAMUND, (By Mail).

Addressing the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, Ootacamund Circle, presided over by Mr. J. A. Davis, Chairman, at Regent House recently, the Rev. C. B. Hall, Principal, M.R.M. School, Lovedale, said that initiative was largely lacking among the community to-day.

It was not so in the early days when it was chiefly because of their extraordinary initiative that Eurasians incurred the hostility of the Directors of the East India Company and secured all the best jobs. Lord Valencia who was sent out then to India to make an inquiry was responsible in his report for perpetrating one of the cruellest and wickedest lies against any community. He said the community was a growing danger and would eventually combine with Indians to drive the British out of India. Never was libel proved so false as by the subsequent gallant behaviour of the community during the dark days of the Mutiny and after. But the mischief had been done.

During the next period of their history said Mr. Hall, cruel repressive laws were passed against the community. They were driven out of the services and were no longer allowed to send their children to England for education. The worst way of bringing up a child was alternately to repress and pamper it.

After the Mutiny, Government promptly reversed their policy, but still in their own interest manned certain strategic services like the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs almost exclusively with members of the community whose loyalty to Britain could be counted upon in any unforeseen crisis.

SPOON-FEEDING

But this spoon-feeding did more harm to them than the early repression. As an old Headmaster used to say, the greatest handicap a boy could have was to have a soft, safe job waiting for him as soon as he left the doors of his school.

Now with increasing Indianisation the community were once again facing the storm. What the community needed most to-day was to recover its individuality achieve more by personal efforts and thereby help create their own employment. There was an unknown field in the developing industries of to-day in this country for Anglo-Indians. There was also a large scope for missionary work.

He stressed importance of character and said the community must cease to be touchy and sensitive and must educate their young to hard work and less pleasure and amusement. Let the Anglo-Indian always try to be just a little better than the other man. Let him not, to quote the oft-repeated advice, put his wish bone where his backbone ought to be.

UNITY NEEDED

Mr. R. A. Murcutt then spoke. He said 'inter alia':

"It would be a great day in the history of the Association, if the youth showed as much interest in the progress and welfare of the Association, as they show in sports and athletics.

"Our leaders are playing a lone hand, and, therefore, to many their interests seem to be individualistic and their aims and ambitions personal. With the growth of nationalism and the ever-increasing solidarity of the minority groups, it is very important that the community throughout India should show a united front.

"What is the reason for this disparagingly low membership of our Association?

"Owing to the friction that is taking place between the leader of the All-India Association and the leader of the Madras Association there has been a falling off in the numbers in both Associations. Till the leaders can come to some definite mutual agreement, I am afraid that most Anglo-Indians will sit on the fence. A step towards amelioration has been taken by Mr. Bower, leader of the Madras Association. I am sure Sir Henry Gidney will soon accept the hand of friendship and that the two leaders will be in a position to introduce a scheme which will work for closer co-operation and harmony in the interests of the community."

RESERVED SEATS

Mr J. A. Davis deprecated the existing systemm of representing minorities with reserved seats on Municipal Councils and District Boards from constituencies where votes depended almost solely on the majority community. It thus happened that sometimes a person was elected to represent the needs of a community with whom locally he was not in sympathy.

LIFE AT STAKE!
You would run for your life from a deadly cobra, BUT...
You run grave risks if you neglect
HEALTH PRECAUTIONS
You are careful about dangers you can see. Yet there are some you are unable to see which are an even greater menace. One of these is the danger of germs in dirt. Germs bring disease! Antiseptic Lifebuoy lather gets rid of all the dirt and the germs that go with it. It is a sure guard for your children against disease. But be certain you get genuine Lifebuoy.
LIFEBUOY SOAP protects health
MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY
LIFEBUOY
Now in the NEW carton containing two handy size tablets.
K-L 460/1-288
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY!
IF YOU WANT A MAGNUM CIGARETTE
Player's Please
Player's MAGNUMS ARE IN A CLASS OF THEIR OWN
PLAYER'S MAGNUM SIZE
10 PLAYER'S NAVY CUT MAGNUM SIZE 10
PL/153

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS UP

Better Sentiment Following Weather Prospects

WHEAT CLOSED FIRM

BOMBAY, June 9.

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton market under the prospect of showery weather and the steadiness of outsider cables displayed improved sentiment and prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business on Stock Exchange was quiet with favourable undertone. Home Industrials showed some improvement Kaffirs were mainly firm. Giltedged securities were quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 9.

Previous closing	7.98
To-day's opening	8.02
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	8.11
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 9.

Previous closing	4.34
To-day's opening	4.35
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.37
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 145-0
April May 1939	Rs. 161-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 9.

New York cotton showed better sentiment following prospects of showery weather while steadiness of outside cables also contributed to underlying strength.

Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade buying with liquidation well absorbed but then the demand somewhat slowed down with the price hovering around opening levels.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (7.94/7.94) 8.02/8.02
October (7.98/7.98) 8-05/8.05
December (8.01/8.01) 8.08/8.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 9.

American July (4.31) 4.36
American October (4.43) 4.48
Egyptian July (6.30) 6.16
Egyptian November (6.39) 6.34

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 9.

Local market was closed to-day. N. Y. July opened 4 points up and then improved further with 11 points up.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 9.

TEA

The rates at 2-30 p.m were as follows:—

There will be no tea sales until June 13.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop June July (£16 15/16 paid and value) £16 11/16 paid and sellers.
Dunlop June (£19 3/4) £19 1/4
Lightning June (£18 3/4) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16 buyers) 5 3/4 buyers
Forward October December (5 7/8 paid and sellers) 5 15/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June £12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

Tin (£171 1/4 buyers £171 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £169 3/4 buyers £170 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£13 5/16 buyers £13 7/16 sellers. Easier) £13 1/8 buyers £13 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 £39 1/2) £38 1/4 to £39 1/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 9.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 74 1/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 9.

Previous closing	4.95 1/4
To-day's opening	4.95 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.94 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 9.

Previous closing	4.95.28
To-day's opening	4.95.06
To-day's closing	4.94.96

FRANC RATE

London, June 9.

Previous closing	178.26
To-day's opening	178.25
To-day's closing	178.29

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 9.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.95.06 and then improved to 4.95.18 on scattered support.

Franc opened at 178.25 and weakened slightly to 178.28 on absence of support with the tendency thereafter rather undecided.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.231) 13.231
New York on Bombay (36.72) 36.73
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/8) 0.91 3/8
London on Milan (94.86) 94.05
London on Shanghai (0.9 3/4 nominal) 0.9 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2
Silver (18 15/16d.) 19

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 9.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Sellers reserved Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 9.

Spot	(18 15/16d.) 19d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.) 18 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 9.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 9.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July 72 3/8 and October 67 1/4. The prices early eased under scattered selling following lower overseas cables but later the sentiment improved on further cargo sales.

MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, June 9.

There was no late trading in Bullion, wheat and Linseed owing to holiday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 9.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 41 3/4) dol 42
General Motors (unquoted) dol 29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/4) dol 24
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 95 1/2

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, June 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday June 8	£92 3/4
Monday May 30	£92 1/2
Tuesday May 31	£92 1/2
Wednesday June 1	£92 ex div
Thursday June 2	£92
Friday June 3	£92 1/2
Tuesday June 7	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 9.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 7/8) £92 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/8) £113 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/4) £102
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 9.

London Stock Exchange was quiet in absence of any new developments.

Giltedged securities continued quietly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 7/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (49-1 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (10-6) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (29-3) 29-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-10 1/2) 60-10 1/2
San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£29) £29
Dunlop Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (17) 17
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47 3/4) £47 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-10 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Carreas A (£7) £7
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 131-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (20-6) 20-6
Distillers (94) 94
Bredlords Dyer (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-9) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 43 1/8) dol 43 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (35) 35
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Gule Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (23-6) 23-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16 1/8
Associated Leaseholds (74-4 1/2) 75
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (82-6) 82-6
Burma Oil (112-6) 112-6
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (81-3) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£35 1/4) £35 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47 7/8) £46 3/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16 5/8) £15 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£17 1/2) £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£126) £126
London Transport 'C' (£74 3/4) £74 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-edged Reactionary On Profit-taking

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 9.

The Stock Exchange maintained a favourable undertone despite the paucity of business. Giltedged securities were reactionary on profit-taking. Foreign bonds were steady while home rails sagged, Industrials were quietly steady and Kaffirs met with small local support.

In the commodities section wheat was firmer there was better demand for actuals from United Kingdom millers and Italy.

Wall Street was steady.

Kathiawar Letter

MONOPOLY FOR MATCH FACTORY

Bhavnagar Concessions To Proprietors

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail)

The state has given a monopoly for five years to start a match factory in the state. The proprietors are given some concessions by which no trader in the state will sell any other match than one manufactured in the proposed factory.

The prices of the match boxes are fixed and the state will charge the same excise duty as the British one. Foreign matches will however be allowed to be imported in the state subject to Indian tariff duty.

A mad man quite nude made his way in the Ram Mandir of Vartej Harijan Ashram and threw away the idol of Shri Ramji from the temple on the stones of the Mandir and broke them into pieces. The inmates when they came to know of this with very great difficulty caught hold of the man who was very much excited and handed over to the police. Fortunately one idol is intact which is now worshipped by the inmates.

The Kathiawad Harijan Sevak Sangh has taken over the management of the Bhavnagar Thakkar Bapa Harijan Ashram from this month.

Although at many places in Kathiawad we have received rains of early monsoon it is not likely that monsoon will break soon. The weather is still not favourable for early rains.

The Palitana state, by a notification in the state gazatte compelled the farmer to sow Juvar, Bajri etc., in one third the land, Til, Grams, Ground-nuts and other irrigable crop in the other one third land and the remaining land to be used for Cotton sowing.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST IRAQ GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

The Economic Minister of Iraq has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

It is understood that the authorities in Iraq have discovered a plot organised against the present Government. Many arrests have been made.

INCOME TAX BILL

(Continued from page 6)

capital of the company then the whole of the 100 per cent assessable profits shall be deemed to be distributed.

Evasion Of Tax

One of the methods of avoiding the payment of tax without breaking the law is to transfer the assets from which the income arises to a company which is resident outside British India, and then to receive payments from that company in a form and in such circumstances that the amounts received from the company are never in fact repayable or repaid to it. The effect of these arrangements is that the real owner of the assets receives the income therefrom indirectly and in a capital form. These receipts cannot, as the law stands at present, be treated as income in the hands of the recipient nor since the company is a non-resident company, can it be subjected to the provisions of Section 23A which deals with a company which to enable its proprietor to avoid super-tax fails to distribute its income.

It is the object of the present clause to prevent the loss of tax through such devices. It will be seen that the first effect of a device of this kind is that the income which in reality is the income of a person liable to pay income-tax or super-tax or both becomes the income of a non-resident person (which term, of course includes a company) which is either not liable or liable for only a small amount of tax. By means of loans the real proprietor continues to have power to enjoy the income from the assets.

The terms of the preventive Clause are very comprehensive and the net effect intended is that wherever income which really belongs to a person liable to income-tax and super-tax becomes by means of an artificial set of transactions the income of somebody liable to pay less tax or no tax at all, such income can for tax purposes be treated as the income of the person to whom it really belongs.

Dr. Malan's Party Trounced

Hertzog-Smuts Combine Sweeps Board In S. African Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG May 25

General Hertzog and General Smuts have achieved an overwhelming victory over the forces of racial discord and oppression of everything un-Dutch Dr. Malan has emerged out of the General election as a person unadmired and unliked by three-fourths of the Union's population. His call for anti-capitalism, anti-imperialism, anti-semitism, and anti-Indianism did not meet with any substantial response and brought him only 27 seats out of 150. The United Party led by the two Generals won 111 seats with all except one minister returned.

This victory was no doubt for happiness, peace and prosperity of the European races. The Jewish community was greatly perturbed at the anti-semitic policy of Dr. Malan, but his heavy defeat has given it consolation and breathing time to consolidate against the spread of anti-Jewish activity. This victory, moreover, has shown clearly that there is no scope for either dominionism or socialism whose representatives have been almost routed everywhere. The actual state of parties is as follows:—

General Hertzog's United Party	111
Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party	27
Labour Party	3
Dominion Party	8
Socialist	1
Total	150

LAND RIGHTS OF ASIATICS

There are at present two Commissions working as far as the Asiatics are concerned. The Mixed Marriages Commission has invited witnesses to tender evidence before it in connection with marriages between Europeans and other races-non-Europeans—settled in the Union.

The Asiatic Land Laws Commission has invited the municipalities to supply the names of Asiatics or Asiatic companies registered as trading licence owners for the present year specifying in each whether an Asiatic is in actual control of the business and the name of the registered owner of the property. As far as the farms are concerned, the Commission desires also to learn the same details. Besides this, the Commission is anxious to learn of any known cases in the municipal area where fixed property is registered in the name of a non-Asiatic woman who is living with an Indian whether married to him or married to him under Mohammedan law or Hindu rites or cohabiting with him without any form of marriage.

The Transvaal Indian Congress has been considering the case to be put forward by the Indian community before the Commission.

INDIA'S AGENT GENERAL.

Mr. Rama Rau the new Agent-General for India, arrived in Durban last week and was welcomed by several organisations including the South African Indian Congress. Replying to the speeches of welcome, he said: "Every one in India has impressed on me the difficulty of the task before me. I wish to assure you that difficulties have never put me off and that I have come here with the intention of serving the Indian Community in this country."

The Agent-General was, three days later, welcomed by the Natal Indian Congress at a mass meeting and a banquet was held by the Oriental Club.

Swami Bhawani Dayal repudiated the rumour that the Congress was in favour of a non-European united front and stated that only a very small minority supported the proposal.

GANDHI HALL.

The Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj has finally decided to erect a Gandhi Hall in Johannesburg which will cost about £ 5,000. The Hall will be in the centre of the city.

The Union Government supplies 156,000 children 1,470,000 gallons of milk free a year 144,000 children get 1,230,000 lb. of cheese free every year.

There are about 1000 Americans in Johannesburg and almost a third of them have become missionaries in South Africa.

The Royal Commission has been investigating recently the possibilities of closer union between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Evidence tendered so far goes against the amalgamation of the three territories.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ment are entirely unacceptable to the Indian Commercial Community, and it is a matter for no small regret that the control, direction and the management of such an essential service should have been allowed to pass into the hands of non-nationals.

Non-Nationals To Control Civil Aviation

No Safeguarding Of Indian Interests

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Communications on Empire Air Mail Scheme and Indian participation:

I am directed by my Committee to address Government on the question of the composition and capital of the companies operating the Indian service in connection with the Empire Air Mail Scheme. When Trans-India Air service was inaugurated in 1933, the Indian commercial community voiced their disappointment at the action of Government in bringing about the formation of the Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., on terms and conditions which were highly unfair to the country. Not only were the said terms and conditions, it was pointed out, not in conformity with the demand in the country to keep the civil aviation industry in the hands of Indians themselves, but they went even counter to the assurance given by the then Finance Member to the Government of India to the Standing Finance Committee at their meeting on the 14th March, 1929, wherein he was reported to have stated that "he had come to the conclusion that not less than 75 per cent of the voting rights would give Government the control desired over the affairs of the company." Thus, when the Government of India entered into arrangements in 1933 with the Imperial Airways and others concerned whereby the Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd., was formed and floated, the fundamental pre-requisite, viz., national shareholding and national control which were implied in the statement of the Finance Member referred to above, and which were the basis on which the Standing Finance Committee had accorded their approval to the very idea of the scheme, was set aside and a 51 per cent. interest in the capital was given to a non-Indian company, viz., The Imperial Airways. Of the remaining 49 per cent., the Government of India held 24 per cent., the balance of 25 per cent. being allotted to Indian National Airways, Ltd., a company formed for conducting the feeder service. No exact information about the composition of the latter company is available. It is possible that a substantial portion of the capital of the same is also held by non-nationals, thus increasing the aggregate non-national holding in the main company, viz., Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., to a much higher percentage.

UNSATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS

My Committee had occasion to refer to the unsatisfactory character of the arrangement in question at the interview which they had with the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, the then Member for Industries and Labour, on the 26th June 1934. He pointed out that "the Government of India, in arriving at an arrangement with the Imperial Airways, Ltd., in regard to the Indian Airmail Service, had fully considered the various points raised by the Committee. The arrangement arrived at appeared to be the best it was possible to make. He added that when the period of the present agreement with the Imperial Airways expired in 1939 the Government of the day would be at perfect liberty to reconsider the whole position and make such arrangements as appeared to them suitable." It was, therefore, naturally expected that before the time for the renewal of the agreement in 1939, the whole question would be reconsidered in the light of the comments and opinions made both in the Legislature and by public bodies and that a scheme more in consonance with the demand of the nation to build up a national Civil aviation industry and the requirements of the country, would be evolved.

My Committee, however, have learnt with deepest regret that, unfortunately for India, long before the expiry of the old arrangement, a new agreement has been entered into with Imperial Airways, Ltd., for a much longer period than before and, that too, without giving any opportunity to the public or to the commercial community to offer their views in regard to the Civil aviation policy of the Government of India and to criticise the terms and conditions of the new arrangement with a view to bring them in consonance with the national aspirations in the country in regard to that key industry.

NOT ON NATIONAL LINES

My Committee are aware that the Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., will under the new arrangement, instead of running the service between Karachi and Singapore alternately with Imperial Airways, as done hitherto, run jointly with that company the two land services between England and Calcutta in the future and that the extra capital of Rs. 22 lakhs required for the purpose will have to be subscribed by the existing shareholders in the proportion of their present holding, i.e., 51 per cent. by the Imperial Airways. 24 per cent. by the Government of India and 25 per cent. by the Indian National Airways, Ltd. Not only will there, however, be no change whatsoever in the domination and control of Imperial Airways over the national civil aviation policy of India under the new arrangement, but, on the contrary, it will enable that non-national company to obtain greater hold and more effective voice in the determining of that policy during the course of the long period of the next 15 years. My Committee cannot at all consider the above arrangement as either satisfactory or one in which national self-respect can take pride. An arrangement by which the heavy burden of an average annual payment of over Rs. 72 lakhs, has been imposed on the national Exchequer was expected, at least, to have secured to the country conditions of air service in which the control, direction and management of the company operating in the country would rest in the hands of the nationals of the country. It would be interesting to know if Government did make any effort to raise the capital in question from purely national Indian sources. Even if such capital was not forthcoming, Government ought to have taken the step of providing the necessary capital themselves, so that both the operation of the service and the policy of developing the civil aviation industry in India would have been determined and laid down on national lines. In view of the heavy subsidies, which they have paid in the past to non-national lines in connection with the Air Service and having regard to the recognised necessity of India building up her own national air services for safeguarding her economic interests and strengthening her policy of defence, my Committee are constrained to observe that the Government of India have lost an excellent opportunity of safeguarding India's interests and have unfortunately lent their support to the consolidation of non-national interests in the civil aviation industry of India, which from every point of view should be owned, controlled, directed and managed by the nationals of the country.

UNACCEPTABLE

Much has been made of the arrangement for expanded opportunities for Indians in aviation and for the training of Indian personnel in all branches of air services. Reference is also sometimes made to the present personnel of the Directors of the Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., a majority of whom are Indians. As regards the first, my Committee do not at all consider the same as a concession, nor a factor on which there need be any jubilation. Regarding the latter, the fortuitous circumstance of a majority of the existing directors being Indians is not a reply to the issue of principle, which my Committee are raising.

It may be noted in passing that the Government of India will have no hand in the Seaplane service, which is part of the scheme. My Committee fail to understand the justification of an arrangement whereby the Indian Trans-Continental Airways will be precluded for the long period of 15 years from operating and dealing with the Seaplane service which is becoming an important part of the air service in the world.

In conclusion, my Committee wish to record their emphatic protest against the manner and method in which the new arrangement extending over a period of 15 years has been entered into. The terms and conditions of the arrange-

(Continued in Column 5)

Weekly Market Report

Stock Situation . Unchanged: "Ready" Wheat Quotations Fall Sharply At Bombay

NEW DELHI, June 5.

The following Market Report for the week ending 4th June 1938 has been issued by the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India:

The sharp decline which was a feature of the previous week succeeded by a very steady market during the period under review, and at the close on Saturday values at Liverpool had gained 5 per cent. as compared with Monday's opening. Good sales of Australian wheat and reports of Italian purchases imparted strength to the market, while there was also a good deal of pre-holiday buying. On Friday bullish Australian cables further strengthened the market. Chicago was also a fairly strong market and registered a rise of approximately 3 per cent. Closing values are, however, still below those ruling a fortnight ago.

MIXED TENDENCY

In India, the tendency has been somewhat mixed. Karachi and Amritsar show slight increases while Lyallpore, Bombay and Calcutta are lower. Fairly large purchases by exporters are reported from Karachi, particularly in the July position. Shipments from that port have increased to 16,000 tons of which 13,000 tons are for destinations abroad and 3,000 tons for coastal parts. Bombay and Karachi millers have also been moderately active.

The closing quotations are as follows:—At Karachi 'ready' wheat was Rs. 2-9-3 per maund with July the same price. September closed Rs. 2-10-3. The average rise at this market is about 6 pies per maund. At Amritsar, 'ready' closed Rs. 1-15-9 per maund, Har Rs. 2-0-6 and Asuj Rs. 2-1-10 1/2. The near deliveries gained 3 to 5 pies per maund and the last mentioned position about Re. 1/4. Lyallpore was only fractionally lower with 'ready' fetching Rs. 1-15, Har Rs. 1-15-4 and Asuj Rs. 2-0-4. Hapur market was 6 pies per maund lower for 'ready' closing at Rs. 2-4, but Jeth and Bhadon improved by 4 1/2 and 3 pies per maund to close Rs. 2-3-7 1/2 and Rs. 2-4 respectively.

READY QUOTATIONS

'Ready' quotations at Bombay fell sharply by Re. 0-2-3 per maund. The last quotations of Saturday being Rs. 2-15-9 per maund for Karachi Bangla and Rs. 2-14-3 for Delhi Cawnpore quality. January gained 8 pies per maund to touch Rs. 3-2-8 and September 6 pies, closing Rs. 2-15-11. Calcutta was a weak market 'Ready' Cawnpore quality lost 1 anna per maund to close Rs. 3-2, while Punjab wheat also closed the same price. September was Rs. 3-3-3.

Stocks upcountry show comparatively small change and amount to 3,700 tons at Amritsar and 7,100 tons at Lyallpore. Some 63 pits more were filled at Hapur bringing the total up to 677, the equivalent tonnage of which is about 20,000. Large consignments of wheat are now reaching Karachi and the estimated stocks at that port have risen from 66,000 tons last week to over 95,000 tons this week.

The latest available quotations for Calcutta linseed per ton c.i.f. London were £12, and for La Plata £10-17-6. These represent falls of 2sh. 6d. per ton for the Indian products and 11sh. 3d. for the Argentine.

At Bombay, there was no change in the 'Ready' quotation which stood at Rs. 5-0-5 per maund. September was higher, however, by Re. 0-1-3 and closed Rs. 5-2-1. Bombay small was Rs. 4-13-6. Calcutta closed weak with losses of 2 annas per maund all round. 'Ready' was Rs. 4-11 and September Rs. 4-13.

STOCK SITUATION

The Stock situation is unchanged at Bombay where 36,000 tons are held in Port Authority warehouses.

Shipments were only 100 tons from Bombay and 2,831 tons from Calcutta.

Very little change is apparent in the rice market, but the undertone is steady. Big Mills Specials at Rangoon closed Rs. 2-6-3 per maund or about 6 pies better than last week but there was no improvement in the other qualities the values of which remained stationary.

Owing to the bumper wheat crop and an ample supply of complementary food grains is seems improbable that there will be any marked rise in the value of cereals for sometime to come. —United Press.

FURTHER FALL IN COTTON PRICES

Increased Selling Pressure

London, May 30

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

The past week has seen a further fall in prices with most positions now selling at under 8 cents. The uncertainties regarding the political situation and the absence of any signs of trade recovery have undermined confidence. The resultant liquidation by tired longs together with increased straddle reversing and hedge selling have furnished more contracts than the market has been capable of absorbing. Although mills have been fixing on all recessions, speculative support has been completely lacking.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington issued its revised estimates last Wednesday of the 1937 crop. Total production is given at 18,946,000 bales of 500 pounds each as compared with the 1936 production of 12,399,000 bales. Yield per acre is put at 266.9 pounds as compared with 197.9 pounds for the 1936 crop. The area planted was 34,471,000 acres and the area picked 34,001,000 acres. These figures compare with 30,960,000 acres and 30,028,000 acres respectively for 1936. Production in 1937 has not been closely approached since 1931 when the total was 17,097,000 bales with a yield per acre that year of 211.5 pounds, while the area picked was 38,704,000 acres and total planted 39,110,000 acres.

CROP REPORTS

Weather conditions continue mainly satisfactory in the East but conditions are reported as being too wet in the North-West and North Central districts. In South Georgia and South Carolina more moisture is needed. The crop still averages a week or more late with stands irregular in many sections. Ideas of acreage range between 26,400,000 and 28,300,000 acres and basing the five year average yield on the larger acreage a crop of 11,100,000 bales to 11,900,000 bales (equivalent 500 pounds) or 10,800,000 to 11,600,000 bales (averaging running weight) would be secured. World mill activity still fails to expand and cloth sales continue below the current drastically curtailed production. The "New York Cotton Exchange Service" estimates world consumption of all cottons for the period August/April at 20,196,000 bales as against 23,173,000 bales during the same period last season.

Despite the bearish statistical position and the unsettling political news, we consider short sales at the moment highly dangerous in view of a decline of nearly one cent during the past fortnight. The market technically appears in a position to respond rapidly to any favourable factors.

SUGAR MARKET QUIET

Decreasing Demand

Bombay, June 8

Java Sugar: Since our last report, market for Java sugar has remained as it was a week ago but tendency on the whole has been rather quiet with an all-round decline of about one anna per cwt. Weakness in forward positions is mainly due to lack of buying interest from out Ports at current rates. Java market has, however, remained steady while London Terminal market was reported unchanged. During the week no direct business was placed in the market by any of the Import Houses due to disparity with Java market. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close tone of the market was steadier with an improvement of about 1/2 anna per cwt due to some outside buying interest and sellers asking slightly higher prices in view of disparity with Java market.

INDIAN SUGARS

Market for ready was somewhat quiet with a decline of 1/2 to 1 anna per maund due to unsatisfactory demand with heavy arrivals. There was no interest in forward due to weakness in ready and the general feeling amongst dealers was that further advance in prices was not likely until such time as the Syndicate announce further increase in selling limits. Cawnpore market was reported firm during the beginning of the week but these conditions did not continue on account of slackness in demand and prices at the close were reported to be lower by about 1/2 to 1 anna per maund. Tendency of the market at the moment was rather uncertain but the general belief amongst buyers was that there will be no change in the Syndicate limits at the present meeting as demand from consuming centres was very slack and in many cases even previous Syndicate limits have not reached. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 1800 tons and stocks at 5500 tons as against 1800 and 13400 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was an advance of 2 1/2 points in September and 3 points in December and March while on the London Terminal market there was an advance of 1/2d in August and 1/4d in December and March positions. Java market was reported steady and unchanged.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no change in position of Java Sugar and quotations were nominal. As regards Indian sugars with Calcutta and Karachi markets were reported steady with prices unchanged. Tendency of the market was rather uncertain at the close awaiting result of the Syndicate meeting held in Calcutta this week.

GENERAL

Looking to the present position of Java and the local markets, it is likely that present prices of Java sugar will be maintained so long as 'Nivas' limits are unchanged and there is no competition from other foreign markets.

LONDON RUBBER OUTLOOK

London, June 1.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

After going easier on Thursday and on Friday morning the Rubber Market steadied up on Friday afternoon and although conditions on Saturday were inactive prices showed little change. On Monday a rather firmer tone developed and prices at 3.45 were 3/16d. higher compared with those ruling on Saturday. On Tuesday morning there was very little doing as both sellers and buyers were loth to operate until the decision of the Committee had been announced but the tone was steady to firm.

The decision, to which we refer more fully below, came through at 1.45. It was more favourable than the Market had hoped for and resulted in an immediate advance of 3/16d. to 1/4d. per lb. On disappointing advices from New York however this advance was lost in the afternoon so that at 3.45 the price of Standard Sheet on the Spot was actually 1/16d. below what it had been at the same time on Monday while the prices for the forward deliveries were unchanged. The Market this morning opened steady to firm and prices for the forward positions were fractionally higher than last night's close.

The lowest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 3/8d. done on Friday and the highest 5 7/8d. at which business was done shortly after the Committee's announcement yesterday.

EASIER TONE

At the time of writing the tone is again easier. The buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 5 9/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show an advance of 1/16d. per lb. for the near and 1/8d. per lb. for the distant positions.

Two main factors have operated, to check any advance, the first being further pronounced weakness in the American Stock Markets and depressing news regarding the American business situation generally. New York Market views on the cut were summed up in a Reuter message as follows:—

"After advancing on the news of the cut in the quota the Market has reacted on aggressive dealer offerings and speculative profit-taking. The realisations that any statistical adjustment to stocks would be slow, pending a revival of U.S. consumption, the outlook for which is not encouraging, was another restraining influence."

The second retarding influence is the accumulation of unsold Rubber in producers' hands on this market. Since the price dropped below 6d. many producers have been holding their Rubber back hoping that a favourable result of yesterday's meeting of the Regulation Committee would bring about an advance. Fairly large quantities of such Rubber came on offer immediately after the Committee's announcement and we have no doubt that there are further and perhaps even larger quantities held for a limit of 6d. per lb.

REGULATION COMMITTEE

The announcement of the Committee's decision was made by Reuter at 1.45 yesterday. The announcement was to the effect that the Committee had decided that the exportable percentage for the July/September quarter should be at the rate of 45 per cent. of the 1938 quotas. This was followed by the usual stereotyped statement that the Committee reserve themselves the right to vary the percentage at any time should this for any reason be desirable. No date was announced for the next meeting of the Committee.

In our Annual Review issued 8th March we gave on page 8 a calculation of the quarterly exports at 70 per cent. for January/March and 60 per cent. for the remaining quarters of the year. On this basis we calculate July/September World shipments from the regulated and unregulated countries combined at 223,000 tons. Each variation of 5 per cent. makes a difference of 16,000 tons so that a reduction of 15 per cent. brings the figure of probable World shipments down to 175,000 tons.

World consumption for the January/March quarter amounted to 204,000 tons and there is no reason to suppose that the July/September figure will be below that for January/March, which as we showed last week was nearly 30 per cent. lower than that for January/March last year. Taking a figure of only 200,000 tons however for July/September World consumption we should still see a reduction in stocks of about 25,000 tons, or say 8,000 tons per month during the July/September quarter.

Although one cannot pretend that there are any signs of it yet it is not unlikely that consumption in America in July/September may show some improvement. The January/March American consumption only averaged 28,000 tons monthly while that for July/September last year averaged 43,000 tons per month. With poor consumption figures so far there must be considerable leeway to make up.

On the other hand actual shipments may be rather more than 175,0000 tons for the quarter because at the end of April exports from the quota countries were about 19,500 tons below the permissible exportable amount. The Dutch East Indies Estates were 8,200 tons behind in their shipments and Dutch Native shipments were 6,010 tons below the permitted amount while Siam had under-shipped 2,750 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 8

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
Unquoted	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
June sellers	31/9
Wheat South Australian parcels	
June sellers	30/6

YARN MARKET CONTINUES DULL

Good Turnover

Bombay, June 8.

Inspite of the steady prices of raw material especially during the latter part of the week, the yarn market has continued to remain dull and uninteresting throughout the whole past week with hardly any business of importance passing. In case of Indian yarns the market continued to remain dull and depressed for the last several weeks and prices have been steadily declining in the absence of any satisfactory buying. Reports from consuming centres are more or less discouraging and although the local dealers are inclined to shade prices to some extent with a view to make large sales and clear their holdings no business of importance has been possible in as much as buyers do not show any inclination to make purchases in bulk even at special concession in prices. Reports of Labour strike in Cawnpore have not in any way affected the yarn market which continues to remain lifeless at present. As regards Export markets enquiries have considerably fallen off probably due to recent disturbances in Canton, Amoy and other important markets. It is further reported that on account of weakness in Chinese Exchange, prices of Chinese yarns have considerably declined and naturally our Exports to those markets have been hard hit. The only ray of hope at the moment is the recent steadiness of cotton prices and if it continues for the next few days there may be some revival of confidence amongst buyers and consumers which might lead to increased enquiries before long.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing special to report in this class of yarns where business for forward deliveries has been more or less stagnant.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

As a result of steady cotton prices, prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained steady during the week under review with a moderate turnover in almost all kinds. In case of Shanghai yarns pressure of offers from various Importers has forced the prices to decline further and although prices in many cases are now very attractive buyers are afraid of further fall on account of uncertainty in Shanghai Exchange. Fresh forward business has therefore been very limited in this class of yarns inspite of apparently attractive prices. As regards Japanese yarns a good deal of speculative turnover has taken place in Mercerised yarns during the week. Prices have fluctuated very heavily with an uncertain tendency at the close. Fresh forward business with Japan has been almost difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese Spinners. Forward business has therefore been very limited. Sampin has improved further in sympathy with recent rise in cotton whereas Exchange has remained steady at 79.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

As anticipated in our previous report, prices in Japanese yarns have been showing gradual but steady improvement and enquiries from almost all consuming districts have considerably increased. Southern markets have been reported to be very active with prices showing substantial advance during the week. In Northern markets stocks are yet large but confidence is gradually reviving. Arrivals by incoming steamers have been very small and scarcity is being felt in many important deniers and qualities. The position has been getting more and more healthy and a further rise in prices is expected before long. As regards Italian artificial silk yarns prices have remained unchanged with further gradual improvement in demand particularly in popular deniers. The Italian Distributing Committee have temporarliy stopped sales of their consignment stocks as well as for forward deliveries and it is difficult to forecast when they will again resume their normal sales. The future tendency is still more hopeful.

LOCAL YARNS.

A good deal of turnover has taken place on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., particularly in counts such as 10 1/2s, 20 1/2s, with a resultant further decline in prices. Some of our mills are inclined to make sales for near and forward deliveries but buyers are difficult to find. The future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

U. K. PIG IRON STOCKS

Proposal To Start Warrant Stores.

The possibility of re-establishing pig-iron warrant stores is being discussed, and efforts are being made to interest the Government in a scheme which would enable the present surplus production of pig-iron to be put into store for use during periods of acute shortage or national emergency.

It is not yet known how the Government view the proposal, though the possession of large pig-iron stocks is attractive to them as a step in national defence preparations, and under existing conditions it is realised that no such scheme of warrants could be effective without Government co-operation.

Before the war warrant stores for pig-iron were in operation at Middlesbrough and Glasgow, and about 100,000 tons of warrant iron was in store. The firm operating the store issued warrants which were freely engotiable. Holders of warrants paid one penny per week per ton for the storage of the iron, and buying and selling of warrants became a frequent source of speculation. This speculation reached such dimensions that the effect on the selling price of pig iron far outweighed from the manufacturers' point of view, the advantages of being able to send to the store their surplus production. When normal trading conditions returned, pig-iron makers declined to assist in the re-establishment of warrants.

There is general agreement that a substantial reserve of pig-iron would be of great advantage in a time of national emergency when rapid expansion of steel production would be essential, and with ironmakers opposed, or in any case unwilling to finance the carrying of large stocks themselves, the only feasible course would appear to be on the lines of a Government national reserve of pig-iron, financed by the Government. It is anticipated that the decision of the Government will depend on how far the practical advantages of a substantial reserve of pig-iron outweigh financial considerations not only of purchase but possible loss on eventual sale.—"M. G."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Undertone good but continued straddle reversion checks advance.

Market quiet. Local buying and trade purchases offsetting Liverpool and Bombay selling.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: There is more disposition to buy market believe July liquidation appears over.

New York: Cotton weevil reported many parts belt.

Market is largely professional a hand to mouth policy prevails effects likely to be felt when market influenced by favourable Legislation effect likely to be felt in the near future.

Undertone good but continued straddle revision checks advance.

Cotton quiet local buying trade purchases offsetting Liverpool Bombay selling.

July liquidation well absorbed widespread rains are not needed weekly weather report below expectation trading narrow.

U. S. Government weekly weather report fairly favourable but stresses weevil emergence official forecast indicates continued wet weather warm weather and sunshine needed from now on.

Liverpool Wheat: Advanced owing to buying orders from Italy our opinion is that the advance is only temporary Canadian Government estimate wheat crop condition 99 per cent.

New York, June 8

July	7.98
October	8.02
December	8.05
January	8.05
March	8.10
May	8.13
Middling Spot	7.98

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 8

July	8.11
October	8.14
December	8.16
Middling Spot	8.16

NEW YORK

New York, June 8

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
July	7.98/7.98
October	8.02/8.02
December	8.05/8.05
NOON CALL—	
July	7.95
October	7.98
December	8.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	3,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales
Day's export to the Continent	5,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 8

June	4.32
July	4.34
August	4.37
September	4.42
October	4.46
November	4.48
December	4.49
January	4.51
February	4.52
March	4.54
April	4.55
May	4.57
June	4.58
Middling Spot	4.49
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.31
October	4.43

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 8

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1951	£102 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 5/8
Victory Bonds	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£87
National Bank of India	£38 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 8

T T London on:—	
New York	4.95.28
Paris	178.26
Berlin	12.32 1/2
Madrid	62.00
Montreal	5.01 13/16
Amsterdam	8.95 15/16
Brussels	29.28
Milan	94.11
Berne	21.73 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 8

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	5 13/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 8

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 9

Silver ready	Rs. 49 11 0
Silver Jeth	Rs. 49 8 0
Silver Asad	Rs. 49 6 0
Gold ready	Rs. 35 7 0
Golc Asad	Rs. 35 7 8
Gold Jeth	Rs. 35 8 0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 8

Spot	18 15/16
Forward	18 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-5 1/2

WHEAT & LINSEED

Bombay, June 9

Linseed	Rs. 6 15 0
Wheat	Rs. 4 1 3
Wheat January	Rs. 4 4 9

CROSS RATE

London, June 9

London Cross opening	495.05
Paris Cross opening	178.25

London Iron & Steel Issues Look Like Being Forced Too Low

London, June 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Gilts firmer with improving tendency. Other markets steady with little business. Gold dividend payers all good but Iron and Steel look like being forced too low. The only feature to-day was Attock Oil.

Attock Oil	34/3
Swan Hunter	25/6
Cammel Laird	7/3
Richard Thomas	3
Kamra Tin	1
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/5
Associate Manganese of S. A.	6
C. P. Manganese	£2 13/16
Westland Aircraft	5/6
Imperial Airways	25/3
Morris Motors	26
Tube Investments	81
Anglo Alpha Cement	6/3
Boots Pure Drug	39/3
Turner Newall	75/6
O K Bazar	£1 3/32
British Celanese Oil	3/9
Burmah Oil	£5-14-3
Bristol Aeros	53/4 1/2
Imperia' Tobacco	£6-15-0
Indcoppe	£5-6-0
Woolworth	Sh. 62
Barclay Bank 'B'	£5-13-6
London and Lancashire Insurance	£27-10
British Aluminium	sh. 49
Callender's Cables	sh. 84
Lyons	sh. 109
Marks Spencer	£2/11
British American Tobacco	£3
Assciate Cement	£3-17
Gallsher	116

Control Of Cotton Boll-Worms In Hyderabad-Deccan

The Director of the Information Bureau of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has issued the following press note:—

The cotton crop which forms the most important commercial crop in the Dominions and the total production of which is estimated to be worth nearly five crores of rupees annually is peculiarly liable to be damaged by Boll worms which is costing the cotton growers more than a crore of rupees every year. The Agricultural Department have made a thorough study of the life history and activities of these dangerous insects during the past five years and is now adopting measures to acquaint the cultivators with the result of this comprehensive research with a view to safeguard themselves against the damage caused by these pests. Leaflets in Mahratti, containing full information about Boll-worms and the measures recommended for their control, are being distributed in large numbers in Maratwada villages. Live and preserved specimens of Boll-worm caterpillars, Pupae and Moths as also samples of damaged buds, bolls, seed cotton and seed are being exhibited. Unless the cultivators, the merchants and the cotton ginners offer their willing support and active co-operation to the officers and the technical experts of the Agricultural Department in their efforts to adopt comprehensive measures over an extensive area, this pest, which is highly infectious and rapidly spreads over large tracts, is not likely to be brought under full control.

CONTROL MEASURES

The following measures of control have been recommended to be adopted by H. E. H. the Nizam's Agricultural Department:—

1. After the final picking of the season, the cattle, sheep and goats should be left in the fields to graze. They will eat up a large number of buds and bolls that contain Boll-worms at this time.

(2) Immediately after grazing, the lands should be harrowed and all cotton plants should be removed from the soil including all the weedy growth in the fields.

(3) Bhendi and Ambadi should not be grown as irrigated crops during the hot season. The growing of Deo Kapas should also be given up.

(4) As far as possible, rabi cotton should not be grown in localities growing mainly kharif cotton.

(5) No seed cotton should be left unginned in the cultivator's home, markets or ginning factories after 30th April.

(6) No seed cotton or seed should be imported from places where Pink Boll-worms are known to hibernate in seed.

(7) The seed of an early ripening variety should be sown and it has been found that Gaorani 6, which is an early maturing variety suffers much less damage by Boll-worms than the local Gaorani.

Work on the above lines has already been started and is in progress in the Nanded district.

LINSEED OIL

London, June 8

Linseed oil London per cwt naked June sellers	21/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked July August sellers	21/9

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 5 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 9
Turner and Newall	2 15 0
Associated Elec. Industries	1 15 3
Attock Oil	1 14 6
Barsi Light Railways	60 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 0 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 3
Beira Railways	1 5 6
United Dr. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 6
Marconi International Marine	1 5 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 21.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 8 6
Fairey Aviation Co, Ltd.	1 4 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2 3
International Rly. of C. America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 4 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 6 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 5 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 10.45
American Radiator	dol 10.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 35.50
American Can Company	dol 86.50
General Foods Corporation	dol 28.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 9
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 6 0
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 11 6
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 10 6
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	XD0 19 3
Trust of Bank Share units	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 1
	04 p.c. p.a.

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 8

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
June sellers	£11-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton.	
June sellers	£12-0-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
June sellers	£12-7-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton	
June July seller	£11-0-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Jun July sellers	£11-0-0

MONSOON STRONG ON WEST COAST

POONA, June 9.

The low pressure area off the Circars and Orissa coast yesterday moved inland and lies this morning over the Central Provinces The monsoon has been strong on the western Coast, North Deccan, central parts the country, and Orissa, and fairly widespread thundershowers occured in Rajputana and along and near the Western Himalayas. Scattered rainfall also occurred in Assam Bengal, Bihar, Chhota Nagpur, Gujarat East and Mysore.

Temperatures are markedly below normal in the northern half of the Peninsula, Central Provinces, Orissa and along and near Western Himalayas.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Mangalore four inches: Ratnagiri Marmagoa three, Meerut Hoshangabad, Raipur, Kanker, Chanda, Ambala Karwar, Cochin and Calicut two, Balasore, Nagpur, Muktesar, Parbhani and Mercara, one and a half Ranchi, Darjeeling, Jaipur, Bombay and Nizamabad one, Sandheads, Shillong, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Jodhpur three-quarters.

FORECAST: Until evening of the tenth:—Monsoon will be vigorous in the central parts of the country, strong in the west coast North Deccan, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, while local rain is expected in the rest of Northeast India, United Provinces, East Madras, Mysore. Fairly widespread thundershowers will recur in Rajputana and along and near the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-6-1938.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.15 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees 4.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.5 degrees 3.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.18 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.53 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 14.82 inches.

Weather remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-6-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.76 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.56 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading .001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1938

18d. Ratio Has Hit Agriculturists

New Developments Render Immediate Action Necessary

Merchants' Chamber Condemns Thoughtless Frittering Away Of Resources For Bolstering Up Uneconomic Ratio

The President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has on Wednesday, sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber respectfully but urgently invite His Excellency's attention to a vital problem. They are surprised that Government should turn down without examination various suggestions made from many quarters for the alteration of the Rupee-Sterling Ratio. It is still more surprising that Government should be so laconic in their Communique and should not give any explanation of their stubborn policy or mention grounds why they have turned down the suggestion.

The general expression used by them 'in the interests of India' is one which is capable of the narrowest interpretation or the widest. It is obvious that the Government of India are obsessed by the possible effect of the change of ratio on their budgetary position, but the public is concerned with the plight of the producers or interests of India in the widest sense.

Agriculturists Neglected

With several agricultural commodities enjoying tariff protection and many other agricultural commodities in serious distress demanding tariff protection, the position of general distress is one which merits a closer examination than Government appear to have given. Committee feel that Government are neglecting their clear obligation to the agriculturists of India and to the other classes with reference to their economic condition.

No country in the world after the War has appreciated its currency as the Government of India have done as a deliberate measure, and the effect of artificial deflation has been that India did not benefit from trade revival, but is more acutely hit now when there is a trade depression throughout the world. Whatever the situation was in 1927, new developments render immediate action necessary.

Committee urge that there are more important issues involved than the narrow financial issue which is the only one which seems to appeal to the Finance Member. They feel that there are considerations other than financial, which ought to be taken into account, and they hope that the decision of this matter by the Government of India will be a decision by the whole Government.

Depreciation was forced on the United Kingdom, United States and latterly on France. It has been adopted as a deliberate measure by other Governments. It passes our understanding why the Government of India should refuse even to examine the position.

Committee protest against the proposed thoughtless frittering away of India's currency resources once more for bolstering up an uneconomic ratio."

Mr. S. M. Desai Secretary of the Indian National Boy Scout Association who was married yesterday to Miss Vimal Talim, niece of the well-known sculptor.

RURAL-URBAN TUG OF WAR

Sources Of Revenue And Retrenchment In Punjab

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 8.

From the trend of evidence recorded before Punjab Sources of Revenue and Retrenchment Committee, it appears rural versus urban interests, a legacy left by the former Punjab Governor and nurtured by the Unionist Party found a forceful expression. This may be gauged from the suggestions for the taxation made by what has come to be styled as "Chuturam group" in the Punjab. These rural representatives claimed, all taxation other than land Revenue should come from the urban areas. They proposed Professional Tax, Chaukidari tax in the urban areas under the name of Watch and Ward Tax, increase in Entertainment Tax and sales Tax on commercial houses on their daily or monthly sales.

It appears the committee was told that 1,50,000 marriages are annually celebrated in the land of the five rivers and marriage tax would be a fruitful source of revenue. Income will also accrue from the proposed registration of moneylenders. Increase in Taxation on motor vehicles has also been suggested on the ground that the Punjab is comparatively least taxed in this regard. The solitary representative of the urban group in the Punjab was Gulshan Rai, professor in Lahore college.

The report of the Committee which is not expected to be ready before July next will be read with interest throughout the country.

Mahakoshal Congress Session

Provisional Reception Committee Formed

JUBBULPORE, June 9.

Prominent Congress workers of Mahakoshal met and provisionally elected the following persons as office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held near Jubbulpore:—

Thakur Chhedilal—Chairman.

Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedy—Vice-Chairman.

Messrs. B. N. Dube and K. R. Khandekar—General Secretaries.

Messrs. S. D. Misra, N. P. Bilthare and A. C. Shukul—Secretaries.

Mr. Sheodas Dhagat—Treasurer.

Mr. Ahmed Saiyid—G. O. C.

The Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee later met and confirmed the election excepting that of Mr. Saiyid Ahmed which will be decided later.—United Press

TWO BOOKS CONFISCATED BY CUSTOMS

Question To Be Raised In Assembly

JUBBULPORE, June 9.

The Customs Authorities, Bombay, have confiscated two books, imported from abroad, entitled "The Post-War History of Labour in England" by Allen Hutt and "What Are We To Do?" by John Strachey, as being communist literature.

The appeal of the importer of the books, Dr. Geo Da'Silva for their return was rejected by the Collector of Customs. He has made another appeal to the Finance Secretary, Government of India, Central Revenue.

This matter was referred to Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central) who will, it is understood, table questions in the Central Assembly about this.

The sender of the books has also, it is understood, raised a question in the House of Commons through an M.P.—United Press.

Mail Bags Salvaged

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Two hundred and fifty mail bags, salvaged from the debris of the ill-fated Punjab Mail Train, were brought here this morning by the North Bihar Express. Most of the mails are reported to be intact and will be sent to their destinations by to-night's Punjab Mail.

The latest report from Asansol states that the number of casualties in the accident is 39 (including the two killed).

The funeral of the Anglo-Indian driver, Mr. Behan, took place at Asansol this morning

Mr. Krishna Vallab Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar Government, came here this morning and visited the injured in the hospital. He later proceeded to the place of occurrence to investigate the accident and report to the Government.

About half a dozen Anglo-Indians including two women and two privates of the K.O.Y.L.I. Regiment were among those who received minor injuries.—A. P.

Search For More Revenue

U. P. Plan For Concerted Action By Provincial Governments

It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces will call at an early date a Conference of the representatives of all the provincial Governments in India to discuss the question of increasing the provincial revenues. They also might consider in detail the seventh schedule of the Government of India Act which contains the list of the sources from which taxation can be raised by the Provincial Governments.

The Conference will also consider the subjects which are stated to be sources of taxation which only the Central Government could tap and will decide on some concerted measure to convince the Central Government about the necessity of the Provincial Government tapping some of the sources. For example, the Provincial Governments might support the stand taken by the C. P. Government about Petrol Tax.

The question of Sales Tax will be discussed threadbare and if necessary the matter will be taken before the Federal Court for a decision.

LABOUR AND PRISONS.

The Government of Bombay are contemplating the calling of a Conference of the representatives of all the Provincial Governments to find out if it would not be possible to have a uniform policy regarding Labour and Jail reform. The Labour disputes in the Industrial provinces will loom large and the manner in which these should be tackled will be considered. The question of better treatment of prisoners and giving better facilities to them and abolition of the classification of prisoners will also be considered by this conference.

SATYAGRAHA IN VALA STATE

Negotiations With Authorities Break-Down

VALA, June 9.

Negotiations for a compromise between the people of Vala and the State authorities having failed, Satyagraha has been started here since yesterday as decided already.

Several Prabhat Pheris were taken out and a meeting was held in defiance of the ban, the President of the Satyagraha Committee presiding. He was immediately arrested.

Th town is observing complete "hartal."—United Press.

KARAIKAL.—The workers of the Karaikal Electric Supply Corporation struck work on June 8.

M. Menard, Labour Inspector for French India, has arrived and is investigating into the matter—United Press.

End Of Long-Standing Dispute

LAHORE, June 9.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee who was deputed by the Working Committee to effect unity between the two groups in the Punjab Congress, has evolved a scheme by which both parties could work together. The parties have agreed to give a fair trial to the scheme. Mr. Jairamdas who stayed here for seven days for this purpose left for Karachi today.

The scheme envisages adequate representation for the two groups and joint control in the Provincial Congress Working Committee. Thus new members, whose number is to be fixed by Mr. Daulatram later, representing Mr. Gopichand's group are to be added to the Provincial Working Committee, the names being selected by Mr. Gopichand. There will be a council of seven consisting of two members each of Dr. Gopichand's and Dr. Satyapal's group and three others. They are Dr. Gopichand and Pandit K. Santanam, Dr. Satyapal and Lala Dunichand of Ambala and Lala Shamlal, Mian Iftikharuddin and Mr. Ramchandra.

This Council will be in charge of all Congress work in the province, the president of the P. C. C. being the ex-officio President of the Council. The Council will meet at least once a week. The change in the constitution will be made at the next meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, providing for an elective Working Committee.

All matters relating to Congress elections shall be in the charge of an election board of three members. This board will have exclusive jurisdiction in regard to all matters and questions affecting the Congress elections, including the question of the formation of constituencies and all arrangements necessary for organising elections.

The board will function for a year or longer until it is replaced by some other election machinery. The Council of seven shall take action or report to the A. I. C. C. in cases of personal attacks between Congressmen or accusations or insinuations. A rule is to be made in the constitution of the Provincial Committee making such recriminations a breach of Congress discipline. Prompt and stern disciplinary action shall be taken against those guilty of rowdyism or violence in connection with elections.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the P. C. C which was attended by 13 out of 26 members it was resolved in the interests of strengthening Congress work in the province that the scheme proposed by Jairamdas be put into operation.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN PUNJAB CONGRESS

Socialists To Be Included In Council

LAHORE, June 9.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, in an exclusive interview with the "Associated Press" said: "I have been anxious during these days that there should be a genuine attempt at joint work so far as the Congress organisation is concerned. The representatives of the two groups had reached a settlement and all concerned have now resolved to give it a fair trial.

Everything will depend upon the co-operation of the members within the Council and the support which the Council receives from all important groups within the provincial organisation.

The socialist friends have all along been pressing that their group should be represented by some one of their choice.

After fullest consideration I have felt that I should leave no room for serious grievances in any quarters and I have therefore welcomed Mr. Ramchandra's request that he may be allowed to resign from the Council so that the Socialist Party may be enabled to select their representatives. In view of this, I hope the Socialist Party will be able to select their representative within four or five days to work on the Council".—A.P.

Punjab Congress Executive Resolves To Strengthen Work

LAHORE, June 9.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee ratified this morning the terms of compromise among the Congress workers of the province suggested by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and accepted the Council of Seven as the supreme authority to rue the Congress machinery in the province.

After a heated debate the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved that in the interest of strengthening Congress work in the province the decision arrived at in an informal conference of Congressmen with a view to minimising the dissensions among the Congress workers in the province be put into operation."

Master Rajaram, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee was deputed by the Committee to convey this news personally to Mr Jairamdas Daulatram who acted on the authority of the Congress High Command.

The Council of Seven is composed of two representatives from each of the two groups and three neutrals including one Socialist.—United Press

PERSIAN WRITERS OF INDIA & IRAN

Maulvi Huq Reads Paper At Royal Asiatic Society's Meeting

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Maulvi M Mahfuz-ul-Haq read a paper on Persian Manuscript of Sahaif-i-Shara'if of Muhammad 'Askari al-Husaini of Bilgram at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The manuscript, which comprises the biographical sketches of the Persian prose-writers of India and Iran, has recently been acquired by the Society.

The manuscript is apparently unique as no other copy is known to exist in any well-known library. A feature of the manuscript is that it is the author's autograph copy.

The author, Saiyyid Mohammad 'Askari bin Saiyyid Khurshid 'Ali, was born at Bilgram. He was a talented Persian scholar and poet of his age. He composed the Saha'f in 1213 A.H. (1815-16 A.D.). It contains valuable data regarding the Persian prose-writers in general and the contemporary Indian writers in particular. There are several interesting specimens of the compositions of the Mughal Kings, princes and princesses.—United Press

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

AS DAWN CREEPS OVER MECCA, THE NEXT MORNING ---
I WANT NO ONE TO KNOW OUR MISSION HERE ---
A SECRET IS HARD TO KEEP IN MECCA --- AND THOSE TWO WHO ESCAPED FROM THEIR BURNING PLANE — ALREADY AHMET BEY MAY KNOW!
MAY YOU COME BACK ALIVE -- -AND SUCCESSFUL!
TAKE HER UP AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE -- --IT'S BEST WE GET TO HARIK
HE SAYS "WARN AHMET BEY - HIS ENEMIES COME!"
LYMAN ANDERSON
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved
BUT ALREADY THE DESERT WIRELESS IS WORKING!

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